THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 143. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM JUDGE ABELL.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—To the President of the United States, Major-General U. S. Grant, and Major-General P. H. Sheridan:—Nothing could astonish one more than to find the extraordinary statements contained in a telegram from General Sheridan to General Grant, dated the 6th inst. So far as it relates to me, nothing could be more at variance with the record and facts of the case. It seems to me that they are not only made in error, but are most incredible.

(Judge Abell repeats here the letter already published of General Sheridan to General Grant, of June 6, giving his reasons for removing from office Monroe, Herron, and Abell, and thus concludes):—Respect for the officers of my Government forbid my characterizing this telegram in the language that it certainly appears to deserve, or such as General Sheridan sees fit to use towards officers of rank and merit. I shall content myself with a candid and earnest refutation of the numerous groundless assertions made in it.

In the third paragraph of the telegram General Sheridan says: "The court over which Judge Abell presided is the only criminal court in the city of New Orleans. For a period of at least nine months previous to the 30th of July he had been educating a large portion of the community to the perpetration of this outrage, by almost promising them no prosecution in his court against the offenders in case such an event occurred." This statement is extraordinary, without foundation, and utterly impossible. I never thought of such a thing. It is utterly impossible that I could have known, nine months previous to the 30th of July, that such a meeting would take place. The conventionists and their friends held nearly every office in the State, and appeared well pleased with the constitution. Its author, General Banks, pronounced it "the best ever made." President Lincoln said that "it was a most excellent constitution." The conventionists continued to hold nearly all the offices under it until they were displaced by the newly elected Democrats, which occurred only about three months before the riot. How could I know nine months before that these men would assemble to alter so good a constitution, unless the General ranks me with

Chalcas the wise, the Grecian priest and guide,
That sacred seer whose comprehensive view,
The past, the present, and the future knew?

If the General be satisfied with his assertions I shall not complain. He proceeds:—"The records of the Court will show that he fulfilled his promise, as not one of the guilty ones has been prosecuted." This assertion is plainly contradicted by the record referred to. It shows that the Grand Jury of the parish indicted about twenty-five of those whom they believed to be the guilty parties, and in doing so they concurred with General Sheridan, who telegraphed to the President that the meeting of the Convention was the immediate cause of the riot; and the law only punishes those who are the immediate cause of breaches of the law.

General Sheridan proceeds:—"In reference to Andrew S. Herron, I considered it his duty to indict these men before the criminal court. This he failed to do, but went so far as to attempt to impose on the good sense of the whole nation by indicting the victims of the riot instead of the rioters—in other words, making the innocent guilty and the guilty innocent. He was, therefore, an abettor and coadjutor with Judge Abel in bringing on the massacre of the 30th of July." Fortunately for the country, what amounts to unlawful assemblies, riots, etc., are questions of law, and not mere opinions of our generals. I did everything in my power by legal means to prevent that meeting, and I have always believed that, had the military commanders of this department done half as much as I did to prevent the meeting, there would have been no assembly, no riot, and consequently no bloodshed; and I so stated in a letter to General Sheridan, which I had the honor of addressing him on the 29th of August last. The Conventionists claimed, up to the very day of their assembling, that they had promise of military assistance; and if their assertion has been denied I have never seen it.

Finally, the General says:—"Mayor Monroe controlled the element engaged in this riot, and when backed by an Attorney-General who would not prosecute the guilty, and a Judge who advised the Grand Jury to find the innocent guilty and let the murderers go free, felt secure in engaging his police force in the riot and massacre. With these three men exercising a large influence on the worst elements in this city, giving to the elements an immunity for riot and bloodshed, the General in Chief will see how insecure I felt in letting them occupy their positions in the troubles which might occur in registration and voting in the reorganization." So far as I am concerned, the statement here made has no foundation in fact. It is too unreasonable to gain credence among an intelligent people. My charges to the Grand Jury are on file in the First District Court, and will show exactly the contrary. I am prepared to prove, by the whole panel of the Grand Jury, most of whom are men of equal intelligence and worth with General Sheridan or myself, that I never gave them such advice as here stated. I never spoke to them upon that or any other subject before them except through my charges, which are on file and cannot be garbled. As to controlling the elements of which General Sheridan speaks, with the exception of the occurrence of the 30th of July, no city in the United States had order better preserved. That that occurrence was forced on the people by irresponsible men admits of no doubt.

I have endeavored to show to the Chief Executive officer of the United States, to Generals Grant and Sheridan, that the telegram of the 6th inst. from General Sheridan to General Grant is unsustained by facts, and unjust in its application. I respectfully ask that it be overruled as insufficient, and that myself and the officers of the State of Louisiana and Corporation of New Orleans be restored to the functions of their offices until superseded by officers elected under a new Constitution, as intended by Congress, as clearly appears by the sixth section of the act of March last, which declares "that until the people of the said Rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same," etc. If the foresight of Congress in the preservation of State governments until new constitutions are framed, as contained in the sixth section, be disregarded, and five independent governments be erected in their stead, with fully organized armies, and an auxiliary bureau, and one million and a half of efficient registered men, with powerful allies in the North, I venture to predict what the Legislature and Executive would be overshadowed. Through the light of history I speak in sorrow and apprehension of my unhappy country, and not through prejudice toward General Sheridan, as might be supposed from the tenor of his telegram. My duty to myself as a citizen, to expel a libel or correct an error committed by a Government official, and to demand at the hand of my Government redress for injuries done me by one of its officers, my apology for addressing those to whom the Government has intrusted the duty to protect the citizen and maintain the honor of the Government.

Very respectfully,
EDMUND ABELL.

A JUDICIOUS SESSION OF CONGRESS.

From the Albany Evening Standard.

We are glad to see the press, in some influential quarters, coming up to the necessity of an extra session of Congress in July. The most vigilant members of Congress are, we know, in favor of it; and all the signs of the times show how indispensable it is.

In present circumstances Congress is the great police power of the Government. As an influential Senator says, "Congress in session is equal to a dozen major-generals. Had Congress been sitting Judge Kelley would never have been assaulted in Mobile." At present the President, overawed by the fear of a July session, ventures on no open demonstration against the Military Reconstruction act. What his underhand efforts are we can easily judge from the tone of his friends and their struggles to thwart it. It will be recollected that Congress ordered a session in July, and one will take place unless so many absent themselves as to leave no quorum. Now, let no quorum appear—let Mr. Johnson see such indifference on the part of Congress and such trust in himself as will lead its members to stay at home, and we shall soon have such executive interference at the South as will substantially defeat the whole policy of the Military act. No intelligent man can doubt as to the disposition of the President. The instances of his interference hitherto, the opinions of the Attorney-General, furnished to order, and intended as the basis of future operations, all plainly demonstrate where Mr. Johnson's heart is. Doubtless even these indications of his real wish would have been withheld, and the North kept wholly in the dark, had this been possible; but it was necessary to give his friends, North and South, some clue to his plan; otherwise they might so fully co-operate with military reconstruction, and be so far committed to it, as to make retreat difficult, if not impossible.

We are far from regarding the Military act as perfect, or a finality. Except as a gain and pledge of future still more stringent action, we deplored its passage. If our object were only to prolong the confusion and embarrass the Republican party, we should rejoice in the postponement of a session, sure that, in that long five months' monopoly of power, the President would play such tricks before high heaven and the people, as would bring their representatives together in December in such mood of positive and angry radicalism as the nation has not yet seen.

Let Mr. Johnson remove General Sheridan, and he doubles the chances of confiscation, forty acres for each laborer, and a constitutional amendment securing suffrage and universal education. Jefferson Davis wrote Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation. Southern armies forced the anti-slavery amendment on the Government. Congress may meet in July and complete its own measure, "hiving up wisdom" as event after event shows its defects; or members may desert their places, be recreant to duty, and tempt Executive violence and usurpation until an indignant people force them back to their places with orders to sweep the South, like a threshing floor, clean of everything which lifts its head above the one dead level of unquestioning submission to the sword of the conqueror.

The friend of the South, who longs that she may have rest; the business man, waiting anxiously for quiet waters, that he may spread his sails; the patriot, who dreads any prolongation of this critical state of national affairs—are all pleaders with Congress that it assemble and watch its own work. Let not lookers-on sneeringly "guess" that we should have an extra session if members were paid by the day; but, paid a salary by the year, they mind their own private affairs, and let the nation stagger on under its burden of a traitor head. The people will note carefully who report themselves at the Capitol on July 4, and they will hold the absent to strict account. Let no member hope for mercy who balks us. There is no serving by substitute in this warfare. Congress can delegate its power to no deputy. The great council of the nation at all times, and now its great police power, it cannot surrender the Government into any hands. Charge the delay, the peril, and the blood of the next four years to the loiterers at home, if their absence defeats the session in July.

The Presidential election grows nearer and nearer. The two great parties in the game are Andrew Johnson and the Republicans. The Democrats stand aside, biding their time; to submit in silence if the Republicans know their opportunity, to sweep the board for a clean candidate if, by any chance, Johnson wins—not for himself, but for some less known traitor. As the interval shortens the President grows more urgent. His success lies in defeating Congress at the South. The summer of 1865 will be repeated if he has Washington to himself from July to December. How near that mistake of 1865 brought us to grave disaster we all know. Every Congressman knows this, and will be held responsible for conduct befitting such knowledge. There is a negligence so gross that the law deems it equivalent to dishonesty. Any member of Congress who, with the experience of 1867 behind him, exposes us to another such summer will be guilty of that "gross negligence" which the Roman lawyers define as "the not knowing what all men know." We hold every loiterer at home who prevents a July session guilty of that fraud, which the law attributes to such negligence.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.—It was thought at the passage of the Bankrupt act that immediately after its going into effect the Courts of Bankruptcy would be overrun with business. But in our city this is far from being the case. The Court was opened on the 1st of June. Up to the present time there have been two petitioners, Thomas D. Wilder, whose petition was filed on the 1st of the month, and Henry Brolaskey, whose petition was filed on the 15th.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—The insolvent list was under argument to-day.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—William B. Mann, District Attorney.—Margaret Divine was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Jane Martin. She was living at service with Mrs. Martin, who is an old lady, and one morning she became intoxicated and attacked Mrs. Martin. She was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and the costs.

Thomas McNulty and William Gormley were charged with the larceny of a cap belonging to John Quinn. Quinn testified that he was going up Ninth street, in one of the cars of the Union line, about 3 o'clock last Monday morning, and he fell asleep. The defendants got into the car somewhere in Ninth street, and immediately commenced searching his pockets. They then took his cap and started out. He got up and asked for his cap, and one of them struck him on the neck with a billy, and both ran.

An officer testified that he heard the defendants that morning, about 3½ o'clock, talking about having struck a man with a billy. He and another officer then arrested them. The prosecutor's cap was found in McNulty's pocket.

There was also another bill charging McNulty with assault and battery.

Verdict, guilty on both bills.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles S. Johnson, charged with forgery, was called for trial, but was continued until next week on account of the absence of witnesses.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—Desertion cases were before this Court to-day.

SLAVE TRADE CAPTURES.—In the year 1866 thirty-four slave dhows and other slave vessels were captured on the coasts of Africa by British ships—two by the Espoir, six by the Penguin, two by the Lyra, nine by the Highflyer, nine by the Wasp, and six by the Pantaloon. A brigantine captured on the West Coast had no slaves on board, but was fully equipped, and five hundred and fifty slaves were waiting to embark from the shore. The Dahomey, from Portugal, also captured on the West Coast, had only three slaves on board, but six hundred were held in readiness to embark. All the other captures were made on the East Coast. Thirteen hundred and three slaves were found on board of the vessels captured. Several, however, had no slaves on board, but had landed slaves—one dhow as many as one hundred and seventy-six. One large Arab dhow from Zanzibar had two hundred on board; twenty-eight were captured and the rest drowned. Five of the vessels are described as unseaworthy.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLES.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR.

THE CITY OF LONDON IN MUNICIPAL CONGRATULATION TO THE EMPERORS.

LONDON, June 20.—At a meeting held at the Mansion House this morning, the municipal authorities of London voted to present an address of congratulation to the Czar Alexander, of Russia, giving expression to their joy at his providential escape from assassination in Paris.

The city authorities voted a similar address to the Emperor Napoleon the Third, of France, congratulating him on his escape from injury at the time of the attempt on the Czar.

THE ENGLISH RIOTS.

NO-POPERY LECTURES AND INTENSE POPULAR EXCITEMENT—THE MOB AT ONE TIME IN POSSESSION OF THE CITY—HYMNS OF THE RIOTERS—ACTION OF THE MILITARY AND POLICE.

BIRMINGHAM, June 20.—The indoor and outdoor harangues which have been lately delivered in this city by a man named Murphy, who styles himself an "Anti-Romanist Lecturer," and who in all his discourses inveighs vehemently against Popery and the ceremonies, rites and sacraments—particularly the confessional—of the Catholic Church, induced very great disturbances here during the past few days.

Very intense excitement prevails among the people, and at one time last Tuesday the aspect of affairs was exceedingly serious.

At least one hundred thousand people were turned out in the streets, and an enraged mob had possession of the city for some time.

They sacked several houses.

The rioters marched through the streets singing "Glory, glory, hallelujah," "John Brown's chorus," and other airs of this class.

The authorities were active in the defense of order.

The Riot act was read by the magistrates.

Troops were hurried to the city from Manchester, and placed in position in the streets. The military did not fire, however.

The city police were out in full force, the men using their cutlasses.

Several of the rioters were wounded, but none, as yet reported, killed.

The excitement is now somewhat lulled, and it is expected the active disturbances are ended.

Murphy, who is under the protection of the "Protestant Electoral Union," has persisted in his course, and every night delivers offensive language at much length against the Roman Catholic Church, ridiculing its rites, etc.

Attempts have been made to renew the disturbance out of doors, but they have been put down.

The city is comparatively quiet at present.

THE TORY OF ENGLAND.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S ACCESSION—LOYAL REJOICINGS AND A GENERAL OBSERVANCE.

LONDON, June 20.—This day is the thirtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to and acceptance of the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, she having succeeded her deceased uncle, King William the Fourth, on the 20th of June, 1838. The day is celebrated in a joyous and loyal manner. The bells of the city were pealed early in the morning, and royal salutes were fired by the artillery in St. James' Park. The royal standard of England has been duly hoisted, and flags are flying at the different prominent points in the city. The Queen is at Windsor.

THE CONGREGATION OF SOVEREIGNS.

THE SULTAN'S MAGNIFICENT PREPARATIONS—SPLENDID PRESENT FOR EUGENIE.

From the Levant Herald, May 29, 1867.

The great subject of conversation in the Turkish capital is the approaching visit of the Sultan to Western Europe. The preparations for the voyage have been vigorously pushed on. The *Sultanieh* has been redecorated, and a large throne, or chair of state, erected in her chief saloon—for what particular purpose we have not heard. Telegraphic orders have also been sent to the provinces recalling twenty picked members of the recently disbanded *silam-shouran* (noble guard), who are to form his Majesty's personal guard.

The flotilla in attendance on the Imperial yacht will consist of the iron-clad frigate Sultan Mahmoud, and a screw line-of-battle ship under the command of Rassim Pasha. Outside the Dardanelles the Sultanieh will be met by the French squadron of the Levant, which will escort his Majesty to Toulon—not Marseilles, as was at first stated. It is probable that Lord Clarence Paget and the Mediterranean fleet will also join in this compliment.

It has, we learn, been intimated to Fuad Pacha, that his Majesty will in Paris receive an autograph invitation from the Queen to visit London; and as this will be accepted, it is understood that his stay in each capital will be limited to ten days. The precise time of his Majesty's departure has not yet been announced—both day and hour will depend on the chief astrologer—but Porte rumor fixes the 10th proximo.

Though M. Bouree, the French Minister, intimated that his Majesty is to be the personal guest of the Emperor, no presents of any kind will be accepted at the Tuileries, the Sultan is reported to have answered that "*Ali-Osman devlet sultanali kadim*" (the munificent grandeur of the Ottoman Government is perpetual); and accordingly a solid gold model of the Imperial kiosk at the Sweet Waters of Europe, with the surrounding trees in green enamel, and the river flowing past in brilliants, is being prepared as a *cadeau* for the Empress. The value of the river and of the *toura*, which is to surmount the entrance to the little building in rubies, will, it is stated, be £60,000.

HOW THE SULTAN WILL APPEAR IN PARIS.

From the Nord, June 4.

The Sultan will be escorted by a part of his guard, whose uniform is most brilliant.

Abdul Aziz will also bring three of his favorite saddle horses—one white, one a light liver color and spotted, and the third an ebony black. The Sultan rides on the old high-peaked saddle of the Caliphs, with gold trappings. A purple cloth covers the horse's croup, and the gold tassels are supported by persons of his suite. He is very simple, and nearly always in plain clothes; he has suppressed the diamond aigrette which formerly adorned his fez, according to traditional custom.

Abdul Aziz is of ordinary height, and very active and robust. While at Paris he will probably, at reviews and official *fetes*, wear his state costumes.

THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO TO BE REPRESENTED.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 5.

The approaching arrival in France is announced of Muley-Abbas, brother of the Emperor of Morocco, charged to represent that sovereign. He is expected to leave Tangier early in July with a brilliant suite.

NEWS FROM CINCINNATI.

SENTENCE OF A MURDERER—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE—BURIED ALIVE.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Samuel Hulings, an old Cincinnati chief, has been sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday, July 17, in the jail yard of Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, thirty miles from this city. He was one of a party of three safe blowing burglars, who attempted to blow and rob the county safe there, and who shot and killed the janitor, Adam Ross, when he detained them. His associates have not yet been convicted.

A young man, named Theodore Montagner, shot himself in the abdomen, yesterday evening, with a pistol, in an attempt at suicide. He was a printer by trade, and is not expected to live.

At about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named John Von Beck, who was at work with several others in digging a privy vault on Pleasant street, No. 123, was suddenly buried alive by the caving in of the vault, which had been dug to the distance of about twenty feet. His fellow-laborers had ceased work for the day, and left him there at the bottom of the excavation to attend to some matters about the tools.

SECOND EDITION

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

The Party Leave Washington at 7·45 This A. M.

Gov. Swann Pays His Respects at Annapolis Junction.

A Great Crowd Receive the President at Baltimore.

A New Minister Appointed to Mexico.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President started this morning at a quarter to 8 o'clock on his way to Boston, in company with Secretary Seward, Colonel W. G. Moore, acting as President's Secretary; Surgeon Basil Norris, United States Army; General L. H. Rousseau and son, Mr. D. C. McEwen, Secretary to the Secretary of State; and Mr. James Donaldson, of the State Department.

Mr. Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, is in company, on his return to New York, having recently come to Washington at the invitation of the Secretary of State to exchange the ratification of the Russian-American Treaty, and by the Secretary was invited to accompany the party to the former city.

Colonel Sew ard came to the cars, but business required his remaining in the city. Postmaster-General Randall left here for New York last night. He will join the party in that city.

The President was received at the Railroad Station by the Knights Templar with the honors of the Masonic Order, the Marine Band playing "Hail to the Chief."

The Presidential party are in the special cars belonging to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, in charge of Conductor Apple. This is the same car that carried the Guard of Honor on the occasion of carrying President Lincoln's remains to Springfield.

The Knights Templar, with the Marine Band, are on the train, as the escort. The weather is as pleasant as could be desired, and all the company appear to be in good health.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, June 21—8·30 A. M.—Governor Swann, of Maryland, with Inspector-General Jeffries, Adjutant-General Berry, and Judge Advocate-General Latrobe, have come on board, and paid their respects, and will accompany the party to Baltimore.

Governor Swann handed to the President a letter enclosing the resolutions of the Maryland Constitutional Convention, inviting him to visit Annapolis on his return from Boston.

The President, in a note, begged the Governor to return his thanks to the Convention for this mark of their respect and confidence, saying that, if practicable, he will visit Annapolis on the 28th instant.

It has been ascertained since starting on this trip that the President has just appointed Marcus Otterberg, of Wisconsin, now Consul in the City of Mexico, Minister Resident there, in place of L. D. Campbell, resigned.

No incidents of special importance have occurred on the way.

Arrival at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 21—9·10 A. M.—The train has just reached here. A large crowd was in attendance and received the President with cheers. The Marine Band performed during the few minutes the train remained, and the trip was then resumed.

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 21.

The Charges Against the Collector of New Orleans.

The charges against W. P. Kellogg, Collector of Customs for the port of New Orleans, in reference to certain illegal practices—speculation in stocks and the appointment of Rebels to office who would not take the oath—have been stigmatized, in sworn affidavits by the leading citizens of New Orleans, as false and malicious in every particular.

Governor Flanders, of Louisiana, Opposed to Confiscation.

Governor Flanders, in his speech to the Republican Convention at session in New Orleans, pronounced his unqualified condemnation of all the schemes of confiscation which the Convention had recognized. Confiscation was but legalized robbery, and, besides its cruelty and oppression, was a mere incentive and temptation to robbery and corruption on the part of the victors. He hoped the radical Republicans would no longer stain their hands or discredit their cause by any schemes of this nature.

The Governor further declared his unqualified opposition to and dissent from the resolution requiring the offices to be equally divided between the two colors. This resolution was in direct opposition to one of the cardinal doctrines of the party, which repudiated all distinctions founded on race or color, and made the tests of merit and capacity to depend on moral and intellectual qualifications. An arithmetical division of offices—any agreement to adjust the bestowal of office with regard to color or race—was opposed to this doctrine. The most fit, capable, and honest should be selected for the offices, of whatever color or race.

Registration in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—General Sheridan telegraphed General Grant yesterday that the last returns make the number of registered voters in Louisiana 87,488. There will be a large number of whites entitled to register who will decline, on account of objection to the Military bill.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 93½; Reading, 107½; Canton, 44; Erie, 55; Cleveland and Toledo, 120½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 77; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 97¼; Michigan Central, 112; do. Southern, 69½; New York Central, 101½; Illinois Central, 126; Cumberland preferred, 20½; Virginia 6s, 67; Missouri 6s, 98; Hudson River, 107½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 110½; do. 1864, 106½; do. 1865, 106½; new issue, 10-½; Ten-forties, 100; Seven-thirties, 1st issue, 106¾; Money, 6 @ 7 cent. Sterling exchange, 110; at sight, 110½. Gold closed at 137¾.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Cotton dull, 26@27c. Flour dull, and 10@20c. lower; sales of 5000 barrels State, $6·80 @10·60; Ohio, $9·80@12; Western, $6·80@11·40; Southern, $9·00@15. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn active, and 1@2c. higher; sales of 7000 bushels mixed Western, 1·07@1·10. Oats dull; Western, 77@78c. Provisions quiet and dull; new Mess Beef, $19@22; extra Mess, $23 @26. Pork market favors buyers; new Mess, $20·50@ 22·62½; sales of 1500 barrels chiefly in bond, $21·25.

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 21—Noon.—Consols, 94⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central shares, 79; Erie Railroad, 40¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—Noon.—Cotton quiet at 11⅝d. for middling uplands, and 11⅝d. for New Orleans.

The sales to-day will amount to 10,000 bales.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 65,000 bales, whereof 18,000 were taken for export and speculation. The stock in port is 824,000 bales, including 429,000 bales of American.

Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, June 21—Noon.—Petroleum, 37¼ francs.

LONDON, June 21—Noon.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £552,000.

Two o'clock Commercial Report.

LONDON, June 21—2 P. M.—Consols, 94⅝. American securities are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—2 P. M.—Corn has advanced to 38s. Peas have also advanced to 38s. Tallow has advanced to 44s. Ashes have advanced to 44s.

The Scotia and Arago Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21—2 P. M.—The steamer Scotia, from New York on the 11th, has arrived.

BREST, June 21—2 P. M.—The steamer Arago from New York on the 8th, arrived here to-day.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Proceedings To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning.

The interest in the case diminishes not, and the attendance on the part of ladies is increasing daily. Some of them merely gratify their curiosity by a look at the prisoner, and then depart, while others remained seated throughout the proceedings.

Surratt was brought into court at 10 o'clock, and the business of the day was commenced.

Mr. Merrick submitted the affidavits of the prisoner as a foundation for his motion why the witnesses Blinn, Hobart, and Dye should be recalled for cross-examination. The affidavits set forth the facts as stated in Mr. Merrick's remarks yesterday, that they expected to prove that the two first named witnesses were mistaken as to the time of the arrival of the two men testified to by them, as having arrived at Burlington and got upon the train at the Essex Junction.

The counsel for the defense also filed an affidavit in support of their motion.

The affidavits were not read in the hearing of the jury, but passed from counsel directly to the court. After examining the affidavits, Judge Fisher said he had carefully noted their contents, and had also considered the arguments submitted by counsel yesterday. His views were that the custom that had always prevailed was correct, that a witness should consider himself discharged after examination, unless told to remain. As to the claim that Sergeant Dye was under bonds for passing counterfeit money, if it was necessary to prove that fact, the best evidence would be record evidence, and he did not think Dye's presence was necessary. He thought it best to pursue the common practice.

Mr. Merrick wanted to know if the witness could be cross-examined if brought here by the defense.

Judge Fisher said he could be examined as a witness for the defense.

Mr. Merrick said, he understood counsel on the other side to agree, that if the witnesses were here they could be cross-examined.

Judge Fisher said that was a subject for argument between counsel.

Mr. Merrick asked if he understood the Court aright, that the bail bond of Dye could be offered in evidence?

Judge Fisher said that was a question for further consideration. He only said that was the way to prove the fact.

Mr. Carrington said he desired to recall Edward L. Smoot, a witness examined yesterday, who wished to make a correction of a misstatement.

Mr. Smoot was recalled, and said when he testified yesterday, he stated he did not know the name of the man who examined him before coming into court, but he had since understood that it was Judge Holt. Other witnesses who went to Judge Holt's office told witness who it was.

Mr. Merrick was proceeding to ask certain questions of the witness, as to who had examined him, when Mr. Pierrepont objected.

Judge Fisher said he supposed there would have been an end of asking witnesses questions as to who had examined them. In his opinion, if a Government officer, prosecuting an important case, does not examine his witnesses, and ascertain what they know, such officer would be derelict of duty.

Mr. Merrick concurred in the view that it was the duty of the prosecution to examine witnesses, but he insisted that if Judge Holt, or any officer of the Bureau of Military Justice, had examined witnesses, it was a fact that the jury should know.

After some further discussion between Messrs. Bradley, Pierrepont, and others, the witness described the man who examined him as an elderly person. The examination took place in the office of the Judge Advocate-General.

Mr. Carrington said he felt it a duty to Judge Holt to say that the Judge Advocate-General was not engaged in the prosecution of the case.

[Continued in our next edition.]

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Omaha despatches give the following barbarities on the 12th inst. at Fort Sedgwick:—Colonel Dodge had a citizen, named Hendricks, flogged one hundred lashes on his bare back for selling whisky to soldiers. On the same day, and at the same place, a soldier received twenty-five lashes for stealing a gun. On the next day a soldier was spread for two hours for getting drunk, the mosquitoes and buffalo gnats torturing him terribly. A battle was fought on the 12th at Ofallons Station between sixty whites, belonging to Wilson & Cloggen's train, *en route* for Fort Phil. Kearney, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty Indians. Nine Indians were supposed to be killed, and the whites sustained no loss.

Six companies of troops left Fort Sedgwick for Fort Sanders last Saturday. The Indians are quiet between the North Platte and Denver, but troubles continue between Denver and Fort Laramie.

A Denver paper of the 14th announces the arrival of three Platte coaches, with forty passengers and a heavy mail, also two Smoky Hill coaches. The Indians took seventy-two mules and horses from Hugo Station, and killed one soldier. General Sherman is said to be displeased with the Colorado volunteers, their movements not being sufficiently prompt. He is still at North Platte.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONFEDERATE MINISTRY—ELEVEN PORTFOLIOS—THE MEN TO TAKE THEM.

OTTAWA, C. W., June 19.—The *personnel* of the Confederate Ministry is announced. There are to be eleven members, Canada to have seven of the eleven. Here are the names:—

Canada gives John A. Macdonald, Premier; Alexander Campbell, William McDougal, William Howland, G. E. Cartier, Alexander T. Galt, and H. L. Langevin. The lower Provinces, Messrs. Tilley, Tupper, Mitchell, and Henry. Galt will be Minister of Finance, it is reported.

This arrangement will hardly satisfy the French Canadians; for they will have only two representatives in the Government, while Canada West will have four, or double the number.

Hon. Mr. Blair, probably the best man in the present ministry, is left out, it will be observed.

Messrs. Tilley, Tupper, and Mitchell arrived here to-day by way of Portland, Maine.

The present coalition in the Canadian Ministry will not be continued in the Government of the Province of Ontario, and the Reform party will have the power in their hands by a large majority.

Lieutenant-Colonel Atcherly is here inspecting the volunteers, and will pronounce the usual official fib, that he finds them in a "high state of efficiency."

In eleven short days from now this backwoods city will be the capital of the second State on this continent, so far as extent of territory goes.

Removal of Texas Officials by Sheridan.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—General Sheridan has issued an order to-day removing from office Deputy Sheriff John L. Whitmore and Constable L. H. Wright, of Jefferson, Texas, for refusing to execute a warrant legally issued for the arrest of a man who committed an atrocious murder. The military authorities are ordered to arrest the murderer. Attorney-General Stanbery's opinion, if carried out, will probably defeat the radicals in Louisiana. Minister Campbell left for Washington to-day.

The Mexican Mission Still Vacant.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—No appointment of a Minister to Mexico has yet been made in the city, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. A correspondent in San Luis Potosi writes that there is urgent need of some one at the seat of government to represent American interests, and to restore the prestige of the United States, which suffered considerably by the Sherman-Campbell *fiasco*.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, June 21, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand, '62 5-20s sold at 110½; and 6s of 1881 at 112½; no change; 100 was bid for 10 40's; 106¼ for June and August 7·30s; 106⅞ for '64 5-20s; 106⅝ for '65 5-20s; and 106⅝ for July, '65 5-20s; City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99⅜; and old do at 94½.

Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania sold at 53½, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 132, no change; 58 was bid for Minehill; 34½ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40½ for preferred do; 26½ for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held, Hestonville sold at 12½, no change; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26½ for Spruce and Pine; and 44 for Chesnut and Walnut.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 105 was bid for Seventh National; 137 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 58 for Penn Township; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 62 for Commonwealth; 63½ for Union; and 125 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Susquehanna Canal sold at 18. 28 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 47 for Lehigh Navigation; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137½; 11 A. M., 137½; 12 M., 137½; 1 P. M., 138, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 5-20's '62...cp.... 110⅜
$1000 City 6s, N.cp.... 99⅝
$3000 do. O.cp.s5 94⅞
$1000 Mor & E l m 7s.... 94⅞
$1000 do.... 94⅞
$1000 do.... 94½
100 sh Read R.....b10.. 53⅝
500 sh St Nich C...s60.. ⅜
100 sh Heat'vle..... 12⅝
5 sh Acad of Music.. 60
16 sh Wilm'n R..... 62¾
100 sh Susq Cnl.....b30. 18
100 do..... 18
100 do.....s30. 18
100 sh Penna R..... 52¼
8 do..... C. 52½
1 do..... 52¾
10 do..... c. 52⅝

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112½@112⅝; do. 1862, 110@110½; do., 1864, 106⅛@107; do., 1865, 106⅛@107; do., 1865, new, 109⅛@109½; do 5s, 10-40s, 99⅜@100; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106⅛@106⅜; do., June, 106⅛@106⅜; do., July, 106⅛@106⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 118⅛@119⅛; do. August, 1864, 118⅛@118⅜; do., October, 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do., December, 1864, 116⅛@117⅛; do., May, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅞@115⅝; do., September, 1865, 115@115⅛; October, 1865, 114⅛@115; Gold, 137⅛@137⅝. Silver, 131½@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112½@112⅝; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110⅛@110¼; do., 1864, 106⅜@107; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do. new, 109¼@109⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@100¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 2d series, 106⅛@106⅜; 3d series, 106¼@106½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 17; May, 1865, 16½; August, 1865, 15½; September, 1865, 14½; October, 1865, 14¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 21.—The Flour Market continues to droop, and prices may be quoted 25c. ₱ bbl. lower than yesterday's quotations. The inquiry is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased several hundred bbls. at $8@8·50 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $9@9·50 ₱ bbl. for extras; $10@11·25 for Northwestern extra family; $11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; $13@14 for California; and $14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. 100 bbls. Rye Flour were taken at $6·90. 500 bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

There is scarcely enough doing in Wheat to fix quotations. In the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania red at $2@2·40, and California at $2·55. The last sale of Pennsylvania Rye was at $1·40. Corn—There is no improvement to notice. Sales of 3000 bushels, in store, at $1·03@1·04 for yellow. Oats are quiet but firm. Sales of Pennsylvania at 80 cents. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $42 ₱ ton. Whisky—Holders ask 30c. ₱ gallon in bond.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Arrived, steamers City of New York and Nebraska, from Liverpool.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....72 | 11 A. M.....80 | 2 P. M.....81

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig N. Clifford, Littlefield, Cabarien, I. Hough & Co.
schr John

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Probable Revelations of Surratt.

From the Herald.

The trial of John H. Surratt has developed a good deal of evidence which, subjected to the analysis of a competent jury, may warrant the supposition that his conviction as an accessory to the murder of Mr. Lincoln is not an improbable result of the legal investigation. In saying this much we do not, of course, mean to prejudge the case, but simply to hint at probabilities as indicated by the facts sworn to. Testimony yet to be produced by the defense may change the whole phase of the case, which, in its present bearing, would appear to tell hard against the prisoner. Hints have been thrown out that in case Surratt should be convicted and condemned, a chance for life will be offered to him on consideration of his revealing the whole story of the assassination plot and the complicity of all those connected with it. Should these anticipations be realized, we may expect some very curious, startling, and highly important revelations. Immediately subsequent to the murder of Mr. Lincoln it will be remembered that a great many persons, more or less conspicuous, were charged with being connected directly or indirectly with the bloody transaction. Indeed, the charge was officially made by a proclamation of President Andrew Johnson on the 2d of May, 1865, in the following terms:—

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas it appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, were insited, concerted, and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary, and other Rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada:—

Now, therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:—

One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of Jefferson Davis.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement C. Clay.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Sanders.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Beverly Tucker, and

Ten thousand dollars for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal-General of the United States is directed to cause a description of said persons, with notice of the above rewards, to be published.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington, the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON.
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

Now, as it has been shown by the evidence that Surratt had repeatedly gone back and forth between Canada and Washington previous to the assassination, while many of the parties mentioned in this proclamation were resident in Canada, it is fair to presume that he is fully acquainted with whatever knowledge Jake Thompson, George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Clement C. Clay, and William C. Cleary possessed of the plot to abduct or assassinate President Lincoln. Surratt, acting as the medium of communication between the conspirators in Washington and the self-exiled chiefs in her Britannic Majesty's North American possessions, where the schemes for hotel burnings in New York and bank robberies in St. Albans were securely concocted, can probably tell when the plan of abducting Mr. Lincoln was changed into the *dernier ressort* of his assassination. Nobody, surely, knows better than Surratt when this change of programme took place. It is a curious, well-known fact, that the abduction of Lincoln was projected and discussed in the Southern papers two or three years before his death. Such a plan was regarded at that time as fair game. It was not very vehemently discouraged, and there was little blame attached to the idea, even in the North. A reward was offered by a gentleman of Alabama—made notorious by the fact—for the capture of President Lincoln, and that gentleman has since received the pardon of President Johnson.

It is quite evident that, through the instrumentality of somebody, the plan of abduction, with a view to hold Mr. Lincoln as a hostage, was abandoned for the more terrible result of the plottings which culminated at Ford's theatre, and it is reasonable to suppose that Surratt is better acquainted with the circumstances than any other man who is now interested in making the revelation, and may, perhaps, assist in sounding the mystery to the very bottom.

It is fresh in the memory of every one that when the collapse of the Rebellion was almost inevitable, Jake Thompson, Sanders, and the other refugees in Canada got, hold of Greeley, through the instrumentality of Colorado Jewett, and set on foot the memorable negotiations with Mr. Lincoln in which Greeley and Jewett attempted to lead him into an absurd compromise with Rebellion. It was immediately after these negotiations failed that the assassination of Lincoln appears to have been decided upon. It is presumed that Surratt can tell the whole story, and no doubt he can. It is suggested that he may supply the testimony as to the complicity of parties other than those who have already suffered, which was so positively announced to be in the possession of the Bureau of Military Justice, but which, singularly enough, was not produced upon the trial of the conspirators who have already expiated their crime. It may be that Surratt's confession, if he makes any, will furnish this mysterious testimony which has not yet seen the light, and which it is desirable for the furtherance of the ends of justice and the vindication of the accused, both living and dead, should be produced, if it has any existence either on the records of the Bureau of Military Justice or in the breast of Surratt.

A Summer Session of Congress.

From the Independent.

The hope so fondly cherished by many loyal citizens, that the President would do nothing to make a summer session of Congress necessary or even desirable, has been disappointed. For a time it really seemed to be his purpose to execute the Reconstruction law in good faith, or, at least, to throw no obstruction in the way of the military commanders at the South, who have all evinced an earnest intention to give full effect to the will of Congress. Of late, however, we have had rumors that he was devising a scheme by which, under pretense of executing the law, he could practically nullify its most important provisions. That scheme is now disclosed in the promulgation of an opinion, carefully framed by Attorney-General Stanbery, and intended to show that the military commanders are only a police force, with no power to remove or control the civil officers created by the operation of Andrew Johnson's own project of reconstruction! The appearance of such an opinion at the present time shows clearly enough that the President is bent on mischief; and hence it becomes important that a quorum of Congress should meet on the 3d of July, and either remove him by impeachment or promply enact a supplemental law strong enough in its provisions to baffle his evil designs. It is true that the President is not bound to act upon the advice of the Attorney-General; but that he will not do so it would not be safe, from what we know of his character, to presume. There is every reason to believe, on the contrary, that the said advice was furnished by his own instigation, as an excuse for measures which he fully intends to adopt, if Congress shall fail of coming together upon the day to which it stands adjourned. It will be a great and inexcusable blunder to give him five months in which to work his malign will upon the question of reconstruction, with no restraint save that which Mr. Stanbery's preposterous construction of the law has not removed.

We presume that, in view of the dangers which now menace the country, there will be a general and hearty concurrence of sentiment among all loyal men in favor of a meeting of Congress on the 3d of July. Each conservative Republican must, we should think, recognize the necessity for such a meeting.

Labor and Capital—Mr. Wade's "Jump Forward."

From the Times.

We imagined that the despatch published the other day, from Lawrence, did Senator Wade injustice. It seemed scarcely credible that any man occupying his position would arraign the inequality of wealth as a wrong to be remedied by legislation. We were not willing to believe that the doctrine of dividing property, and adding to the rewards of labor by a legislative inroad upon the hoard of the capitalist, is to be imported into our politics and made the groundwork of future agitation. It is now apparent, however, that the Senator has not been misrepresented. The telegraph did not pervert his words. The letter we published yesterday, from our special correspondent who was of the Senatorial party, more than confirms the original statement.

Nor can Mr. Wade's declarations be confounded with demands growing out of the war, or the uses to which the war is put by extremist agitators. When Mr. Stevens insists upon confiscation, it is a result of the war and a punishment of its promoters. He proposes to make the property of Rebels pay for the Rebellion and for the reward of Southern loyalists, so-called, without in any manner touching the general rights of property. So is it also with Wendell Phillips. He contends that the freedmen should be made sharers of lands reclaimed and rendered valuable by their enforced and unrewarded toil. Both propositions are at variance with the usages of modern war and the instincts of civilization, and the adoption of either would imperil the foundation in which all property rests. But they are not presented by their authors in this light, or, perhaps, with any definite conception of their certain tendency.

Mr. Wade occupies altogether different ground. He does not speak of the Rebellion; he considers that disposed of. He does not dwell upon reconstruction and its penalties; these are, in his opinion, settled. He proclaims himself a radical of the breed that is always far ahead. The war has brought the country up to his standard in respect of slavery and the slaves. And, not content with being in advance on the subject of female suffrage, he proclaims that he is "now ready to take another jump forward, it necessary." We suppose he means "necessary" to justify his title as an ultra radical. For conservatism in all its phases—constitutional, governmental, financial, social—he has nothing but contempt; it is all "hypocrisy and cowardice."

This time, Mr. Wade's "jump forward" is into chaos. He passes over the heads of Stevens and Phillips at a single leap. He springs from the domain of American republicanism to the region of French socialism. He does not in specific terms indorse Proudhon and assert that "property is theft," but he assails the whole industrial and business fabric of the country, and sends forth propositions involving a general division of lands and goods, the limitation of capital, and the more ample recompense of labor—all by the acts of Congress.

"The terrible distinction which exists" between the laborer and the capitalist is not a discovery of which Mr. Wade can claim the credit. It is a fact which has long engaged the attention of thoughtful men, and sometimes of philanthropists by no means profound in thought. Visionaries have proposed to remove it by laws and combinations, and more often by revolution; but in vain. The fact remains and grows in its proportions. The folly of attempting to destroy it by legislation is, however, conceded even in quarters where the most insane forms of agrarianism and socialism once found favor. Instead of invading the sanctity of property, and so uprooting the great incentive to thrift and persevering industry, the philosophy of to-day addresses itself to the power possessed by organized labor to advance from a condition of dependence and insufficient wages to one of comfort and independence. The coöperative principle is doing for labor what violence or legislation never yet accomplished. The laborers themselves begin to comprehend the power which is in their own keeping, and they are manifold indications of a movement in this country towards a state of things which has already yielded wonders in England, France, and Germany.

The coöperative movement, however, is essentially a conservative movement. It recognizes the rights and sanctity of property, to begin with. It places no reliance upon acts of Parliament or Congress, or upon the threats and promises of demagogues. It aims at the elevation and enrichment of labor by a wise use of the strength and means which are at its command. It has no need of agitation or agitators. It disclaims dependence on politicians. And it works gradually, patiently, and withal peacefully, with a very proper contempt for the men who would pervert it to the purposes of a reckless partisanship.

The President of the Senate, with all his advanced radicalism, is a long way behind the coöperative workers in his political economy and his sagacity. Compared with their practical wisdom, his talk at Lawrence is as the empty declamation of a demagogue, who, consciously or unconsciously, is endeavoring to raise a spirit which will not lie down at his bidding. He calls for Congressional legislation that shall shorten the hours of labor and, at the same time, increase its pay. He declares that "a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out," and that upon Congress devolves the duty of doing it. He contends that the society which allots ease to some and hard labor to others is fundamentally unjust, and must be overthrown—by Congressional enactment. These are the tasks which Mr. Wade assigns to the body of which he is a conspicuous member. These are the destructive, levelling, and utterly anarchical propositions by which he hopes to commend himself to the favor of the American people.

We have too much confidence in their good sense to believe that they will witness this "jump forward" with any other feelings than those of astonishment and disgust. Nowhere in the world is property so universally diffused as in this country, and nowhere, therefore, will the protest against every scheme for violating its rights be uttered with such heartiness and effect. But Mr. Wade cannot be allowed to promulgate a policy which imperils the safeguards of society, and at the same time arrogate to himself authority as a radical Republican. The views we have reproduced from his Lawrence speech are the views, not of a radical Republican, but of a leveller and revolutionist. To these even the radicals of the North cannot be indifferent. Every capitalist, every farmer, every manufacturer, every sober, honest, and skilful workman, is interested in crushing them as speedily as they are uttered. The question Mr. Wade has raised is not one of politics, but of order and peace. It is not one of party, but one that concerns the whole people. And it is incumbent upon the Senators and others who are ordinarily supposed to act with Mr. Wade, to disclaim sympathy with his hostility to capital, and to show that they have no disposition to follow the "jump forward" which he has taken.

Diplomatic Mismanagement.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Seward's action in recalling Minister Campbell, who represents the Mexican interests of the United States in New Orleans, is, to use a homely proverb, like closing the stable-door after the horse has fled. It is now many months since Mr. Campbell was sent to the Juarez Government, and yet, during these months, he has not been within a week's journey of Juarez. We presume, or rather we are bound to presume, that when he was appointed and given an outfit, his instructions were to go to Mexico. His mission was ostentatiously begun. He embarked on an American vessel. General Sherman accompanied him, and there were many protestations as to what our Government would do with France and Austria. For at least forty-eight hours we were threatened with a "vigorous" foreign policy. We remember that we feared, at the time, that it was nothing more than show—an attempt to make capital abroad for what had been lost at home. So it proved. Sherman returned and went out West after the Indians. Campbell proceeded to New Orleans. The agents of Juarez came to the frontier to meet him. We know by the sarcastic letter of the Mexican Minister that the Republican Government was anxious to receive him. It is folly to suppose that he could not reach Juarez. We found no difficulty in sending a correspondent to the Juarez headquarters—nor those of Maximilian; and what may be done in the way of business may certainly be done by a great Government.

We have lost sadly by the absence of a Minister from the seat of the Juarez Government. We have never had such an opportunity to make our influence felt in the councils of a sister Republic. We entirely sympathized with Mexico, and especially when we found the Emperor Napoleon practically making common cause with the South by planting a standing army on the borders of the Confederacy. Mexico was our danger in more ways than one; and when we triumphed, the national sentiment was clamorous that the foreign army should be driven from Mexican soil. That sentiment, more than any agency outside of the Liberal army, was instrumental in the overthrow of the empire. We fear that with this overthrow the Juarez Government has committed mistakes which tarnish the glory of its persistent and gallant struggle. Already we hear of execution succeeding execution. Men identified with the history of Mexico are shot daily, and it is very possible a similar fate has befallen Maximilian. If these men had been taken in open war—if they had been overpowered and compelled to surrender—we might see some reason for this absolute cruelty. But when we remember that the triumph was that of treachery, that Maximilian was purchased from a traitor, we can see no virtue in the sternness which has been shown by Juarez, and nothing but barbarism in the popular demand for blood which now prevails in Mexico. We say this as an earnest friend of republicanism in Mexico, and as a well-wisher of tho Juarez Government.

Much of this might have been prevented had the United States sent a resolute, sagacious Minister to Mexico. His counsel would have been felt in the Juarez Cabinet. His appeals for moderation would have been heard with attention, and respected. He would have protected American interests, and advanced them. We have never had such an opportunity to mould the Mexican nation, to induce magnanimity and liberality in its statesmanship, to aid in the work of reconstruction. Why was this opportunity lost? We ask the Secretary of State. Why was Mr. Campbell not ordered peremptorily to Mexico months ago? If he was ordered, why was he not removed for disobedience? Could the Secretary find nobody to enter Mexico? Even at the best, Mr. Campbell was among the last men that should have been selected for this mission. The only claim he could possibly have on the Administration was that he was a renegade Republican. And yet at a time when America demanded wisdom and statesmanship in a sorely oppressed nation, her Minister, who was not a statesman, but a mere sixpenny politician, was idling around New Orleans. Now, when it is too late, we find the Secretary telegraphing over the country to find some one to go to Mexico without "unnecessary delay." But why has there been "unnecessary delay?" We desire to know more. Why has Mr. Seward not been able to send a statesman to San Luis Potosi?

The Gibbet in Government.

From the Tribune.

The most shameful pages in history are those which record the execution of rebels against political governments. Ecclesiastical cruelties are not less revolting, but they have at least the miserable excuse of a diseased conscience, to which St. Paul alluded in his speech to Agrippa: "I *verily thought* with myself that I *ought* to do many things; many of the saints did I shut up in prison; and when they were put to death, I gave my voice against them." Despotic governments, taking no pains to be right, but avowedly disclaiming all disinterestedness, act upon the principle that men come saddled and bridled into the world for kings to ride. They accept the Satanic aspiration, "Evil, be thou my good!" and all who decline to be plundered or to be tortured, to be silenced or to be enslaved, and who strike for freedom and for justice, are, as a matter of course, to be crushed like beetles, that the terror of their death may extinguish manhood and make creeping and cringing subjects of all survivors. This was royal philosophy in the days of the Roman Emperors, and the question for this age to answer is whether enlightened governments can afford to act upon a similar policy. It was presented to us just now in the discussions concerning the fate of the Fenian prisoners; and it elicited wise and benevolent remonstrance from men like Mr. Stuart Mill and M. Victor Hugo. It is mainly a question of the time of day. Fifty years ago, in a like case, when an intellectual eunuch like Castlereagh could "dabble his sleek white hands in Ireland's gore," there wouldh have been no doubt and no discussion. Irish peasants would have been the sport of an insolent soldiery, and Irish priests have been hung by law military, or without any law, in the barracks. We insist, in dealing what is called justice to the discomfited Fenians, that this former page of Ireland's history shall not be forgotten. The extenuating circumstances, we know, are very old, but then they were very terrible to begin with, and in no other country does tradition so linger and so excite. It is feeble to say that the cruelties of the English Government, scare, out of all pity by the French revolution, were indefensible. A generous man, even now, cannot read of them without fire in his heart and water in his eyes. It is not that the old Irish rebellion was put down, for that was a simple matter of course; it is the coarse, rude, bloody way in which it was put down by murder, by rape, by arson, by farcical and summary trials and executions speedily following—it is the cruelty practised by majors and by captains, and by justices of the peace, in these dark and sanguinary days, which rankles at this hour in the heart of Ireland, and which, in common equity, it is impossible to forget. After all, it was only yesterday; for what is half a century in the history of a nation? We insist that in judging the Ireland of the present, the Ireland of the past shall not be forgotten. Fenianism may be foolish—we do not say that it is wise—but the craze is not of to-day, and began under extemporized scaffolds and by the light of burning villages. It has been nursed by the gnawings of hunger; it has been stimulated by ecclesiastical insult; it is the legitimate result of bad measures executed by worse men, and of blunders and villanies stretching from the days of Elizabeth to the days of Victoria. What a record! In judging Ireland, in common charity, let it be always kept in mind. The poor country has its history, and it has had its people; and if a feeble remnant of the finest peasantry in the world sometimes does things which seem to us unwise, we will not be bullied into forgetting the savage policy which has driven the race almost to extinction. This policy is a matter of history. Nobody dares to defend it now; but it did not lack defenders even in the days of Dean Swift, who hated it in his rough and cynical heart, and ventured to say what smaller men would have been hung for saying. Nobody is fitted to judge the case who is not familiar with Irish history, and nobody who is not so familiar can wonder at anything which happens in Ireland. The penal code which the English Church applied to its Irish sister, the very invention and handiwork of the devil, would not be believed in by historical students if it were a little older, and if fragments of it did not to this day exist. Here is a people purposely kept ignorant, and purposely kept poor, and not assimilating itself with the conquering party, simply because assimulation was forbidden by statutes, many and ingenious; and when a race so oppressed plays now and then fantastic tricks, men wonder if Ireland will ever be quiet, and they make little jokes about Donnybrook Fair. We do not know how much hope there may be for Ireland; but to joke over the contortions of a dying man, to mock his bitter memories, and to kill him because, like Charles II, he is "such an unconscionable time in dying," is at least uncivil, and possibly may be considered unchristian. "There is anguish in Dublin," says M. Victor Hugo. Alas! when was there ever anything else there?

It may be said it is difficult to decide what shall be done with an unreasonable and restless people. We know that it is; but we happen also to know that this is a difficulty of England's own creation. There is the history; and foreign children know it by heart. The modern Englishman may not be responsible for the sins of his fathers; but in dealing with Ireland he has no right to ignore them; while he shares the plunder, with what justice would he be fiercely Draconian in judging those whose ancestors were robbed? The letter of the law says hang, behead, and disembowel; but the spirit of the age says, "Pity and forgive!" There may be no executions; but why should there not be a moderate and carefully guarded amnesty? Let modern Britons expiate the crimes of the Tudors by the exercise of a little charity, however distasteful.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS, AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

527 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE." 628
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—16 springs, 50c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 24 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths. Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,

(Below the Girard House).

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.
5 20 31t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street. Philadelphia, June 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY 24th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Walnut street, to commence at and intersect the Sewer now laid in said Walnut street, west of Twentieth street, and extend eastward to Nineteenth street, thence along Nineteenth street to Locust street, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good repair for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.
6 20 3t

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
5 28 t29 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD, who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

OFFER AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE

WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES.

Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will not fail to appreciate them at the prices,

25, 30, 35 Cents.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

GAS STOVES FOR COOKING AND HEATING BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.

THE JAR!

The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable, the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing, Flexible Cap

CARLISLE JAR.

THE REPEATING LIGHT.

PRICE, 75 CENTS.

PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

CHARLES BURNHAM & CO., NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

6 14 1m Corner of Sansom.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,

SUCCESSORS TO PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,

NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET

4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE IS REMOVED FROM THE OLD STAND TO No. 11 South NINTH Street.

5 27 R. L. KNIGHT & SON.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—No other work can compare with this in the extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the sanction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefore, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its sketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from $150 to $200 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.

Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
No. 501 CHESNUT Street,
5 22 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24mw 3m*

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105 H. A FLEISHER & CO., 105

Successors to Bamberger Brothers,

DEALERS IN

Hosiery and Staple Trimmings,

GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,

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5 15wfm24] THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight.)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
5 8 fmw6m UNDERCLOTHING.

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27 1m PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11¼ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.

JUST ISSUED.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.

Can be manufactured very low. SALE BY STATE RIGHTS FOR S.

HOLLAND & HIBBS,
6 10 1m NO. 1021 BROWN STREET.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 20 PHILADELPHIA

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of City Council were held yesterday afternoon. The business was as follows:

Select Branch—President Spering was in the chair.

A communication was received from Richard Peltz, Receiver of Taxes, representing that collectors of delinquent taxes enter security in $5000. The arrangements made are such that no collector can hold that amount of money at one time. This was given by the Receiver in reply to a resolution of inquiry on the part of the Chamber. The Receiver also says that it is impossible for him to give, in years prior to his own administration, a list of defaulting collectors. Such persons could not be known to the department until the amount of their receipts is brought to light through the reports made to City Councils.

A note was received, jointly signed by the various steam fire engines of the city, asking for an increase of the sum now annually appropriated to them. It was referred to the Committee on Fire and Trusts.

A pressing petition was received from citizens in the southwestern section of the city, now suffering from the effects of a damaging inundation, for the construction of sundry culverts. This was referred.

An election for Directors of Girard College was entered into.

Charles E. Lex, Robert T. Gill and Augustus Heaton, were chosen.

Mr. Hodgdon, from the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance providing that Turbine wheels be substituted at Fairmount for the old wheels known as Nos 2 and 3. For this purpose an appropriation of $125,000 was recommended.

Mr. Hodgdon read a communication from the Chief Engineer relative to the imperative, necessity, and, indeed, the economy of this expenditure.

Mr. Marcus moved a postponement of the subject for one week, but after further explanation he withdrew his motion, and the ordinance passed.

Mr. Cattell, from the Committee on Girard Estates, submitted an ordinance providing for the conversion into stores of premises Nos. 1115 and 1117 Chesnut street, appropriating $25,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Marcus contended that this sum was too large for the mere alteration of two dwellings into stores.

Mr. Cattell explained that for the rental of the two stores an auctioneer had offered $12,000, which was an ample interest upon the property, repairs included.

Mr. Hopkins further opposed the passage of the ordinance, not deeming the proposed plan of alteration a wise one.

Mr. Barlow likewise opposed the plan, because the ordinance did not provide that the work should be given to the lowest and best bidder.

The bill, after a good deal of desultory and decidedly tedious debate, was amended.

Dr. Kammerly moved a proviso that the tenant of the altered buildings shall enter into an agreement to pay all the expenses of the alteration over and above the sum of $25,000.

This was agreed to, and the Chamber passed the ordinance.

Mr. Ritchie reported a bill for the erection of school-houses as follows:

On the west side of Nineteenth street, below Chesnut. Cost $38,785. James O'Rourke, contractor.

Another on the northwest corner of Callowhill and Dillwyn streets, for $11,390. Contractors Thomas H. Boos and Samuel Ogden.

Another on the northwest corner of Christian and Grover streets, for $24,730. Alex. Cassidy contractor.

The ordinance passed.

An ordinance was reported by Mr. Wagner, from the Committee on Law, providing for the appointment of inspectors of steam boilers.

This was ordered to be printed, and its consideration deferred until the next meeting.

A report relative to the eligibility of Mr. Van Cleve to the position of Assistant City Solicitor was now read, and was referred to the Committee on Law.

A resolution by Mr. Catteli, permitting a religious body to erect a wooden building in the suburbs, was referred to the Committee on Police.

A report was made from the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of the Philadelphia Gas Works. It embodied an opinion from the City Solicitor, setting forth that the transfer could be effected after gaining the assent of a majority of the holders of the loan. The report was accompanied with a negative recommendation, and the subject was laid over.

Mr. Bumm, in place, submitted an ordinance. It requires that the committing magistrates of the city shall keep dockets of all cases in which fines and penalties are exacted; that a strict record shall be kept by them of all moneys so received, of the names of the parties mulcted, and that they shall make full returns every three months, on oath or affirmation, to the City Controller—the penalty for non-compliance being a deprivation of the right to collect fines and penalities, and to be ineligible to office thereafter.

Several members expressed approbation of the ordinance, and it passed finally.

The bills from Common Council were then taken up. No other business of public importance was transacted. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—Common Council met at three o'clock, Mr. Marcer in the chair.

Mr. Clerk Eckstein read a communication from the City Commissioners, praying for an appropriation of two hundred and fifty dollars.

A petition was read, requesting the grading of Ash street, Twenty-fifth ward.

Mr. Ray presented a petition from the steam fire engine companies of the city, requesting an increase of gratuity. They now receive two thousand dollars per annum. A statement of the running expenses of each steamer was appended, showing that these outlays are much heavier now than they were when the ordinance was passed; therefore the companies request three thousand dollars.

Mr. Billington, from the Police Committee, reported an ordinance requiring all persons using the city telegraph to pay an annual rent of fifty dollars. Passed.

The same committee reported a resolution asking to be discharged from the consideration of the veto message of the Mayor on a division of the reward for the arrest of the murderer of Mrs. Miller. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to change the name of Mifflin street, in the Seventeenth ward, to that of Randolph street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution giving Messrs. J. D. Lewis & Bro. permission to erect wooden buildings at their manufactory in the Eighteenth ward. Agreed to.

The Committee on Fire and Trust reported an ordinance appropriating three thousand five hundred dollars to extend the city telegraph to certain hose houses.

Mr. Harper moved an amendment that the ordinance shall not go into effect until January 1, 1868. The amendment was agreed to and the ordinance passed.

Mr. Bardsley submitted an ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer on Rittenhouse street, from Germantown avenue to Honey run, Twenty-second ward. Passed.

Also, an ordinance to change the name of Emmett street to Fletcher street. Passed.

Also, an ordinance directing the footways on Kensington avenue to be thirteen feet in width. Passed.

An ordinance reported by Mr. Stockton, Chairman of the Fort Warden's Committee, to cancel the lease of Chesnut street wharf, on the Delaware, with B. H. Huddle, and to renew it for three years, was agreed to.

Mr. Ray, of the Highway Committee, reported the following:

Ordinance making an appropriation for rebuilding and extending Reed street culvert.

Resolution for the grading of Thirteenth street, from Norris to Diamond.

Resolution to tramway Fillmore street.

The above were passed.

The special committee for the proper observance of the Fourth of July reported that, in view of the fact that eight thousand dollars would be required to properly observe the day, the committee was compelled to report that it is inexpedient to make an appropriation, as the treasury of the city will not warrant it.

Accompanying the report was a resolution asking for the discharge of the committee from the further consideration of the subject, which was agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of the special committee to inquire into the alleged abuse on the Board of Health, reported that they have had three meetings, and have examined the officers of the Board of Health, night workers, and measurers of the Board, &c., and find that $15,000 has been appropriated for removal of nuisances in the annual appropriation to the Board of Health for the year 1867. General Sickels, Health Officer, and Washington L. Bladen, Chief Clerk, testified that only $1100 of that appropriation has been spent so far for this year, and they think that only between $9000 and $10,000 will be required of that appropriation for the purpose of the ordinance referred to them; and if anything should arise for a greater appropriation, then Councils can make said appropriation when the proper time arrives. This will save the city an expenditure of money for the present, and give the Board of Health the means and officers to pursue the sanitary measures in anticipation of the advent of the cholera. Your committee ask to be continued until they finish their investigation, which will require a week or ten days' further time. They therefore report the following:

Resolved, That the City Controller is hereby authorized to transfer from item seven, in the appropriation to the Board of Health for the year 1867, to the following items, viz:

To item 1, For the salaries of ten sanitary inspectors for three months, $1650; for the salary of one assistant clerk, $800, in all $2450.

To item 2. For the salaries of ten permit clerks for three months, $420.

To item 5. For disinfectants, $800; for the care and treatment of cholera patients in the event of cholera, $1330, in all $2130.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Potter read in place an ordinance empowering the Park Commission for the purpose of extending Fairmount park to take possession of all that plot of ground lying between the Spring Garden Water Works and Columbia bridge and the Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill. Agreed to.

Mr. Smith read in place an ordinance making an appropriation of three hundred dollars to the Coroner for the recovery of the remaining bodies lying under the debris caused by the late explosion in Sansom street. Agreed to.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution that the assistant clerks of Councils be instructed hereafter to furnish the newspapers of the city with a copy of the proceedings of Councils.

Mr. Harper said that the debates were published when they were of no interest to the public.

Mr. Hetzell moved to postpone for the present. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell offered the following:

Whereas by the act of February 2, 1855, consolidating the city of Philadelphia, it is provided that "no member of Councils during the term for which he is elected shall hold any office or employment, herein created or provided for, of a municipal character;" and by the act of March 18, 1863, it is further provided that "no member of Council of said city shall be eligible to any office, employment, or agency directly or indirectly chosen by Councils, or either branch of them, during the term for which he shall have been elected to Councils;"

And whereas it is manifestly the intention of said acts to prevent the members of Councils from using their positions as such to the obtaining, upon resignation therefrom, of any such office, employment or agency mentioned in said acts, inasmuch as section 42 of the Consolidation act already expressly forbids a salaried officer, under Councils, from being a member thereof;

And whereas, F. A. Van Cleve, Esq., has recently been appointed Assistant Solicitor for the city, an office created by these Councils, under authority of the act of Consolidation (section 15), during the term for which he had been elected a member of Select Council, said appointment having been procured and made upon the recommendation of a number of his colleagues, while another appointment to the said position had been rejected by the same influences and for the same purpose prior to the resignation of the said F. A. Van Cleve; therefore,

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That in the opinion of these Councils F. A. Van Cleve, Esq., is not eligible to the position of Assistant City Solicitor, to which he has been recently appointed.

The resolution was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The editor of the Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times* has been visiting our public schools, and the following article from his paper shows what he thinks of them:—

"We should like to see our friends of the School Board of the borough, with their superintendent, Mr. Collins, take a few of the halting and doubting, who have intelligence to comprehend it, to the commencement of the Girls' High School in Philadelphia on the 28th instant, and let them see the results of a careful and conscientious training under the system.

"At the suggestion of General Hoyt and Colonel R. B. Ricketts, we accompanied them to the High School on a recent visit to Philadelphia.

"Lewis Elken, Esq., a member of the Board of Controllers of Public Schools, and one of the Committee on this school, kindly introduced our party, and showed us through the school. We visited the several class-rooms, filled with bright and intelligent young ladies, all seeming eagerly intent on the lessons they were reciting. Each room, devoted to its particular branch of study, had its teacher, and the classes moved from one to the other, coming in time under the examination of all the teachers. These, we believe, are all graduates of the school, and they furnish the best testimony of the completeness of the education afforded. General Hoyt, one of our School Directors, deeply interested in the success of our new school, was in search of information as to the working of the system, and we venture to say he was as much astonished as delighted with the evidence of what may be accomplished by it. This is a Normal School, all the young ladies, many of them daughters of wealthy parents, fitting themselves to become teachers; and what better training for the position can be found than the course of study from the Primary Schools, passing with credit up to and graduating with honor from this High School?

"After the classes were passed the whole were assembled in the large hall, where we listened to recitations from one or two young ladies, beautifully rendered, and to singing by nearly all the pupils, under the lead of the Professor, who presided at the piano.

"Our short visit has given us a new view of the common school system, and increased confidence in it."

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—The following additional testimony was elicited at the Coroner's investigation into the murder of Edward C. Burton, held yesterday afternoon:—

James Young sworn—On Tuesday morning went to Mr. Brown's tavern, opposite Curby's shop; it was half past 8 o'clock; witness then came out and went to a cigar store near by, where he remained a quarter of an hour; four coopers came to him and asked for employment; he thought he saw the prisoner, Quinn, passing down Lombard street. It was a quarter to 10 o'clock.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—The nose of deceased was broken by a blow from a blunt instrument; the upper lip bruised and cut; lower part of lip was also cut; the eyes were blackened and swollen; there were two wounds on the left side of the head—one two and a half inches above the outer end of the eyebrow, two inches long; the other, a similar wound, was directly above the ear parallel with the first three wounds, extending through the scalp, but the bone was not marked as if a sharp instrument had been used; there was effused blood under the whole scalp, showing that heavy blows had been received upon the top of the head; the bones of the head were separated from each other and fractured; the bones of the nose and the bones between the nose and the hair were all fractured; upon the right side of the hair a large clot of blood was resting; death was caused by compression of the brain; all these wounds and blows might have been given by the stave shown.

Lieutenant Goldey was then sworn. His testimony had reference to a conversation with the prisoner, in which the accused stated that he had had a conversation with the deceased. After leaving him he went along the wharf, and returned home about 3 o'clock.

The case was here closed until Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

THE UNITED HEBREW ASSOCIATION.—This Association during the year ending May last collected $5255·40, being $2243·85 more than the previous year. Relief was granted to about sixty families, numbering ninety-five adults and two hundred and fifty minors. $2782 worth of groceries and bread was distributed among them. Medical attendance and medicines were also afforded whenever needed. The following gentlemen now constitute the Board of Officers:—J. Binswanger, President; Abraham S. Wolf, Vice-President; Mason Hirsh, Treasurer; Michael Hassler, Secretary; L. Hecht, Recording Secretary; Isaac May, Dr. J. Isaacs, Elias Wolf, H. De Boer, Isaac Cohen, Solomon Gans, Sr., Joseph Einstein, Solomon Teller, H. Rosenbach, and Mayer Frank, Managers. Six new members were added to the Society during the year.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE MEETING.—A stated meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening, when the ordinance relating to the election of a Board of Boiler Inspectors was taken up by sections, and adopted with a few unimportant amendments.

THE TOOTH OF A MAMMOTH.—A large fossil lump of the lower maxillary of a mammoth has been discovered in Nottingham, England. A laborer was at work in St. Michael street, excavating sandstone rock, when he came upon a stone-like substance. It was handed over to the Nottingham Philosophical Society, by which it has been examined. The centre of the stump is greatly worn by constant mastication, but the enamel line of the series of grinders are very bright and very clear. The tooth was found in the sand-drift, 8 feet 6 inches below the surface; it weighs about 4½ ounds.

p

AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFITS FOR THE SUFFERERS.—Next week, at the New Arch and Chesnut Street Theatres, benefits will be given in aid of the families of those brave firemen who were killed and wounded at the recent conflagration at the American Theatre. We shall announce the particulars as soon as the arrangements are completed.

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. G. L. FOX takes a benefit to-night. Two capital pantomimes and a comedietta will be played. On Monday next *Jack and Gill* will be produced.

To-morrow afternoon the Foxes give a grand matinee, presenting two of their favorite pantomimes. Three hundred deaf mutes from our Philadelphia asylum will be present, by invitation of Mr. Fox and Mrs. John Drew.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Mr. Joseph Jefferson. This very popular actor will appear in two pieces to-night, the extravaganza called *Mazeppa*, and Buckstone's delightful farce of *Lend Me Five Shillings*. Mr. Jefferson will be supported in both pieces by Miss Susan Denin, and all the favorites of the company.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY present a great bill this evening. Their season closes in a short time, and those who have not recently visited the "Family Resort" should do so at once.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

CLOTHES STOLEN.—The yards of Mr. Robert Y. Bonnin George E. Wilson, and Mrs. Snow, residing adjacent to each other, on Chesnut street, below Third, were entered during Wednesday evening and about $100 worth of clothing, that had been hung up to dry, was taken off. This is becoming very prevalent in Camden, and the citizens, if they do no desire to have their linen carried off, should take warning, and not leave anything hanging on the clothes line after nightfall. No arrests were made.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Last evening, an attempt was made to enter the dwelling of Philander J. Murray, situated at the corner of Fifth and Spruce streets. The side window was first attacked, but that would not yield. The rascals then went to the back door, and made so much noise in endeavoring to force it open that it awakened Mrs. Murray, who hoisted one of the windows. This proceeding frightened the would-be burglars, and they incontinently fled.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4·29 | MOON RISES....10·22
SUN SETS....7·34 | HIGH WATER....4·20

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Columbia	Glasgow	New York	May 31
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 2
W Metropolis	Southampton	New York	June 5
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 6
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 7
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	June 8
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	June 8
China	Liverpool	Boston	June 8
Wm. Penn	London	New York	June 8
Union	Southampton	New York	June 11
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	June 11
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	June 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	June 12

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Cella	New York	London	June 22
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	June 22
Mississippi	New York	Havre	June 22
America	New York	Bremen	June 22
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	June 22
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	June 22
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	June 26
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 29
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 6

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Arizona	New York	California	June 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 22
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
Hariponda	New York	New Orleans	June 22
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	June 22
Eagle	New York	Havana	June 27
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 29
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	June 29
Tioga	N. Orleans	Philadelphia	June 29
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 2
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 2
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor&Co.
Brig J. Cofill, Cofill, Cork, for orders, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig S. P. Smith, Veazie, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Brig Edith, Putnam, Bangor, Warren, Gregg&Morris.
Schr Express, Wallace, Dorchester, Captain.
Schr R. M. Ward, Loper, Maurice River, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, Indian River, Captain.
Schr S. Purves, Tretethen, Dover, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, Norwich, do.
Schr Sarah Helen, Rowe, New London, do.
Schr W. Kallahan, Clark, Washington, J. T. Justus.
Schr Telegraph, Rhuark, Rappahannock, do.
Schr R. H. Daley, Saunders, Newport, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, Boston, Hammett & Neal.
Schr J. Wilson, Connelly, Charlestown, do.
Schr Nellie C. Paine, Doane, Boston, Preston Coal Co.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, Boston, do.
Schr A. S. Cannon, Cobb, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr R. Matthews, McElwee, Cummercial Pt, do.
Schr A. M. Lee, Taylor, Providence, Shinckson & Co.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Viola, Treworgy, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr R. Carleton, Reed, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, Salem, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Chas. Hill, Cheeseman, East Cambridge, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr W. G. Audenried, Hewitt, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, East Cambridge, do.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, Cambridge, do.
Schr Seal, Podgett, Salem, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde&Co.
Str Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. F. Ellnott.
Str F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 43 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed in the bay barquentine Ariadne, from New York, and brig J. B. Kirby, from Turks Island.

Brig S. and W. Welsh, Watson, 16 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Br. schr Grand Master, Seyboyer, 9 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.

Schr M. W. Hupper, Hupper, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr J. B. Marshall, Marshall, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr W. B. Morgan, Blades, 3 days from Concord, with tiles to I. B. Phillips.

Schr Telegraph, Rhuark, from Rappahannock river, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. P. Chase, Davis, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr A. S. Percy, Poulson, from Washington.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Charlotte, Galjen, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamship Propontis, Higginson, from Liverpool, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Orleans 15th inst.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, from Havana for Philadelphia, at Fortress Monroe 19th inst., short of coal.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, hence for Havana, was spoken 19th inst., off the Capes of Virginia.

Barque Argo, Hilmer, hence, at Trinidad 6th inst., and remained 12th.

Barque Victoria, Knudson, hence for London, sailed from Queenstown 5th inst.

Barque Linda, Hewitt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 8th inst.

Barque John Worster, Knowles, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.

Barque Brabo, Vanderhayden, from Great Yarmouth for Philadelphia, was off Aldeborough 7th inst.

Barque Regie, Potter, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig Star of the Union, Daken, for Philadelphia, at Havana 15th inst.

Brig Loch Lomond, Black, hence, at Portland 19th instant.

Schrs J. Burley, Williams, and Sarah, Cobb, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr David Faust, Lord, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 17th inst.

Schr Cherub, Layman, hence, at Washington 17th instant.

Schr T. W. Wilder, Heather, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 9th inst.

Schr Pelro, Rogers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 13th inst.

Schr James House, Gage, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 12th inst.

Schr F. R Baird, Ireland, for Philadelphia, at New Orleans 16th inst.

Schr Gertrude, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. John, N. B., 18th inst.

Schrs Surg and G. R. Murney, hence, at Norwich 18th inst.

Schrs Bonny Boat, Kelly, and W. P. Phelps, Cranmer, hence, at Boston 19th inst.

Schr B. Curtis, Haskell, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 17th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A bell buoy, painted black, with a staff and globe, has been placed in the position formerly occupied by the spiral buoy, viz.:—1½ cable SW. of the Rundle-stone, Land's End.

A bell buoy will be placed in the course of the present summer in the position now occupied by the Manacles buoy.

By order, P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, June 4, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that a Spar Buoy has been placed to mark Thom's Rock, outer entrance to Kennebec river, Me., instead of a third class nun buoy, as heretofore.

Also that the Spar Buoy on Fort Point Rip, Penobscot river, Me., has been removed, and a third class nun buoy set in its place for the summer season.

Portland, June 15, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, June 20, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, the following described Quartermaster's Stores, properly packed, and ready for shipment, viz.:—

100 Tail Boards for Army Wagons, "Army Standard."
50 Wagon Tongues, ironed complete, "Army Standard."
300 Halter Straps with Roller Buckles, "Army Standard."
20 Pairs Double Lines.
100 gross Harness Rings, "Assorted."
644 Rings, "D."
5 lbs. Saddler's Silk, "Yellow."

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the Lines, Rings, and Silk must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bids from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
Brevet Major U. S. A.
6 20 4t

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY, ETC.—

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1867.

Sealed and Indorsed Proposals for Books, Blanks, and Stationery for the Custom House, Philadelphia, will be received at this Office until the 28th day of JUNE, inclusive, for supplying the Custom House for one year from the 1st of July, 1867.

Blank Books for Entries, Records, Abstracts, etc.

Printed Books of Bonds, etc.

Printed Blanks for Enrolments, Licenses, Reports, Permits, Accounts, etc.

Stationery, viz.:—Pens, Ink, Paper, Pencils, etc.

The whole probably not to exceed $3000.

Liberty is reserved to accept such proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles therein named.

It is also to be understood that all such articles as may be required, and which are not expressly mentioned in the Schedules, shall be furnished by the contractors, at the usual market prices, or may, at the option of the Collector, be purchased in open market.

Schedules of articles and estimated quantities, with specimens, and other required particulars, furnished on application to this office.

Bonds, with satisfactory security, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

6 7 14t JOSEPH W. CAKE, Collector.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.—
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 6, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th day of JUNE, for the supply of RATIONS for the petty officers and seamen of the United States revenue cutters of this station, for the term of one year, from the 1st day of July next.

The Rations to be of good and wholesome quality; to be approved by the captain; and the different articles comprising the Rations to be delivered on board the vessels in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractors, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding upon an average one day in each week), such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the naval service.

Specifications will be furnished at this office.

JOSEPH W. CAKE,
6 7 14t Collector.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

COLD SPRING

ICE AND COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS IN AND

Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal,

THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT,
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Manua, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street.

DEPOTS:

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS, [5 11 smwsim
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mw

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of

MANTLE CLOCKS,

Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 20

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 13 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 18

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases.

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 8 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,

Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 8 21 fmwsm

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YE UNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,
8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m8 NO. 15 NORTH WATER ST.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
7 22] JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 223 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly ended to.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20]

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The Management take this method of requesting the
MEMBERS OF THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION
NOW DISENGAGED
to meet at the Theatre
SATURDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock,
for the purpose of arranging for
A BENEFIT
in aid of the FAMILIES AND SUFFERERS KILLED AND WOUNDED by the late fire at
THE AMERICAN THEATRE.
The Theatre and expenses on this occasion will be tendered
FREE OF ALL COST.
WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.,
16 Lessees and Managers

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. Cor. NINTH and WALNUT—Begins at 8.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 21,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. JEFFERSON,
who appears in TWO of his
HAPPIEST COMIC TRIUMPHS.
The celebrated Musical Extravaganza,
MAZEPPA.
Mazeppa.....Mr. J. JEFFERSON
Buckstone's delightful Farce,
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Mr. Golightly.....Mr. J. JEFFERSON

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
BENEFIT OF G. L. FOX,
who will appear in two new pieces.
TO-NIGHT (

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867.

Mr. Stanton Says "No!"

THE country owes its thanks to the authorities at Washington for publishing in detail the Cabinet proceedings, including the vote of the members upon the various points in Attorney-General Stanbery's opinion with reference to the qualifications of voters and the manner of conducting the elections under the Reconstruction law. It is gratifying to know that each of the Attorney-General's quibbles, whereby he has sought to nullify the provisions of the law, received the emphatic negative of the distinguished Secretary of War. It is not too much to say that, upon any question involving the rights and dignity of the nation in connection with this great question of reconstruction, the opinion of Edwin M. Stanton has more weight with the loyal people of the land, ten times over, than the combined opinions of the President and all the other members of the Cabinet. Mr. Stanton is the only representative left in the Cabinet of the spirit which carried the nation successfully through our great war. He is the only man there in whom the people have any confidence. Mr. Seward has become the mere echo of the sayings and opinions of the man whom he delights to call his "chief." Poor old Mr. Welles never had any opinions of his own. Stanbery is a Copperhead at heart, and manufactures "opinions" to order. He can take both sides of the same question with equal facility. He is completely destitute of moral and political honesty, and has not sufficient intellectual pride even to keep him from resorting to the most pitiful quibbles and sophistries. Randall is the famous "bread-and-butter" man, and Browning is a man after Johnson's own heart. Stanton, we repeat, is the only man left whom the people have any confidence in—the only representative of that grand loyal sentiment that inspired the nation during the Rebellion. Aside from him, the Cabinet is ruled by the same sentiments and opinions which might have been expected to rule in it had George B. McClellan, instead of the late lamented Abraham Lincoln, been chosen President in 1864.

No doubt, had Mr. Stanton consulted his own feelings, he would long since have withdrawn from a position which, in many respects, must be an embarrassing and unsatisfactory one; but he had a duty to perform to the loyal people of the land which no personal considerations could absolve him from. He has nobly performed that duty, and has earned a new title to the gratitude of his country. Indeed, the entire career of Mr. Stanton, from his first entrance into the Cabinet of President Lincoln down to the present time, has been most honorable and renowned. His administration of the War Department during the tremendous struggles of our great war, was characterized by an ability such as would have adorned the record of any war minister whose achievements history has perpetuated. And what at the present day is, perhaps, still more to his credit, in all the vast transactions of his department, involving the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, the breath of suspicion even has never sullied his personal integrity. His bitterest enemies have never dared to accuse Edwin M. Stanton of making, directly or indirectly, one cent beyond his lawful salary out of his official position. At a time when official corruption seems to be threatening the very foundations of our social structure, this is much to say. If a similar spirit of incorruptible integrity could be diffused throughout the entire administration of the Government, good men would feel relieved of their most serious apprehensions for the future. In short, as we look over the public field, it would be difficult to find any man who has better served his country, or who unites in himself more of the characteristics of a truly great man than Edwin M. Stanton.

A Triumph Over the Wire-pullers.

THE Select Council yesterday witnessed a victory over the politicians of our city which will be gratefully noticed by all the gentlemen and honest men of Philadelphia. It will be recollected that a few weeks since the name of Charles E. Lex was, through the machinations of interested parties, omitted by the caucus in the renomination of Trustees of Girard College. The fact coming to our notice, we freely expressed what we believed to be the opinion of the great majority of the people of our city. We condemned, in the most unqualified terms, the conduct of the caucus in thus giving way to the personal spleen of one of its members, whose ambition seems likely to o'erleap itself. At that time we expressed the conviction that as soon as the attention of the members was called to the injustice done, the wrong would be rectified. We are heartily glad to see that our judgment was correct, and that the mistake made has been corrected. Yesterday Mr. Charles E. Lex was reelected to the position he has so ably filled, by a vote of 16 to 7. The following is the ballot in detail:—

FOR CHARLES E. LEX.—Messrs. Baum, Campbell, Cattell, Duffy, Fox, Gillingham, Hodgdon, Hopkins, Jones, Kamerly, Kersey, Marcus, Page, Pollock, Wagner, and Spering, President, 16

FOR ROBERT T. GILL.—Messrs. Barlow, Manuel, Ritchie, Shermer, Shern, Smith, and Stokley, 7.

An analysis of the vote shows that of those who voted for Mr. Lex eleven were Republicans and five Democrats; while those who voted for Mr. Gill were four Republicans and one Democrat. This is such a decided triumph of merit over political chicanery, that we cannot forbear congratulating our citizens on the result, and expressing a hope that it foreshadows a better system of nominations in the future. On the second ballot Mr. Gill was elected, and on the third Mr. Heaton. Mr. John Fareira, who received the caucus nomination in place of Mr. Lex, received but one vote—that of Mr. William S. Stokley.

Symptoms of Resurrection.

AT the meeting of Councils yesterday the legislative grave—the Committee on Law—opened, but nothing came forth. The Chairman of that Committee, Mr. Charles M. Wagner, stated in Select Council that he had in his possession two reports of the Committee on the case of Frederick A. Van Cleve, each signed by six members, and as seven was necessary to constitute a quorum, neither was technically the report of the Committee. He stated that several gentlemen had left the chamber, and that they had requested him not to call up the matter until they returned. Colonel Page wanted the reports printed, and so did Dr. Kamerley, but Mr. Wagner stated that he presented no report; so the matter went over until next week. From the speech of the Chairman, as reported, it does not seem to be very clear whether the two reports agreed with each other, or whether one favored and the other opposed the assumed right of Mr. Van Cleve to his position. But in either case the duty of Councils at their next session is very clear. If the Committee be equally divided on the question, it is useless to allow the matter to remain longer in its hands. If it can get in three weeks only six signatures, then it is evident that the remaining six do not intend to sign, and hence the wisest course is to discharge the Committee. In the event of either theory being right, the longer consideration of the issue by it is totally useless, and Councils must take the matter into their own hands. There is nothing to be gained by delaying the report. The people are determined not to let this flagrant outrage pass, and the evil might as well be corrected first as last. It must come eventually, and the sooner the better for all parties save Van Cleve, who by continuance is enabled to pocket the salary of a post of which he has possessed himself unlawfully.

A much wiser course has been adopted by Mr. George J. Hetzell, of the Sixteenth Ward, in Common Council. Mr. Hetzell offered a preamble and resolution which puts the matter in the proper light:—

Whereas, By the act of February 2, 1854, consolidating the City of Philadelphia, it is provided that no member of Councils, during the term for which he shall be elected, shall "hold any office or employment herein created or provided for of a municipal character;" and by the act of March 18, 1863, it is further provided "that no member of Councils of said City shall be eligible to any office, employment, or agency, directly or indirectly, chosen by Councils, or either branch of them, during the term for which they shall have been elected to Councils;" and

Whereas, It is manifestly the intention of said acts to prevent members of Councils from using their positions as such to the obtaining upon resignation therefrom of any such office, employment, or agency mentioned in said acts, inasmuch as section 48 of the Consolidation act already expressly forbids a salaried officer under Councils from being a member thereof; and

Whereas, F. A. Van Cleve, Esq., has recently been appointed Assistant Solicitor of the city, an office created by these Councils, under authority of the act of consolidation (Section 15), during the term for which he had been elected a member of Select Council, said appointment having been procured and made upon the recommendation of a number of his colleagues, while another appointment to the said position had been rejected by the same influences and for the same purpose prior to the resignation of the said F. A. Van Cleve, therefore,

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, that in the opinion of these Councils, F. A. Van Cleve, Esq., is not eligible to the position of Assistant City Solicitor, to which he has been recently appointed.

This is a direct method of hitting the nail on the head. It brings the matter at once to an issue; and as Mr. Hetzell is a member of the Committee on Law, we are heartily glad that he has had the good sense and firmness to do all in his power to remove the case from its dilatory consideration. The actions of this gentleman have been favorably noticed by the public. His manly speech in favor of acting like a city of gentlemen, and extending our hospitalities to the President of the United States, has proved that he at least is fitted for his position. The question on his resolution was not reached, by reason of an extended debate, but as it was postponed it comes up the first thing next Thursday, when the members will be called upon to put themselves on the record either for or against illegal possession of office. We will then give the vote to our readers.

COOL!—In Common Council yesterday Mr. Alexander J. Harper offered a resolution that the Assistant Clerks of Councils be instructed, hereafter, to furnish the newspapers of the city with a copy of the proceedings of Councils. The mover of the resolution said the proceedings were not always reported correctly, and that *debates* are published when they are of no interest to the public.

"By Heavens!" as Cassio says, "this is a more delicious joke than the others." The reporters employed by the various journals do not know what interests the public; the editors who read the reporters' proofs do not know what is interesting to their readers; the publishers who issue the paper do not know what is of "interest to the public!" But the Assistant Clerks of Councils are judges in the matter! They know what will be read by the people, and they, being better qualified for the position than reporters, editors, or publishers, are to furnish the papers with reports! This is, without exception, the most audacious proposition ever made in a public body. And, pray, does Mr. Alexander J. Harper intend to exclude the reporters, and allow only such extracts of the proceedings as the Assistant Clerks think proper to get abroad? Does he intend to make Councils a close corporation, and not let the people know what is going on? Or is it intended that the Assistant Clerks are to furnish such portions in addition as the members think proper. If such is the case, we would suggest to the Assistant Clerks that they might as well save themselves the trouble. The papers of Philadelphia will publish just what they think fit, and deem any interference in the matter intrusive. The cause of this resolution was that we commented freely on the debate on the question of extending courtesy to the President, and exposed the attitude of a number of members, to their alarm. We have a terrible threat in prospect unless this idea be abandoned. We will instruct our reporters to report the speeches of the members *verbatim*, grammatical beauties and all, without the corrections which are now bestowed, and thus give their constituents an opportunity to appreciate the familiarity of their representatives with the rules of Lyndley Murray. This is the worst punishment for many of them that we could devise.

THE HON. LEONARD MYERS, who had contemplated a visit to Europe during the present season, has, as we understand, abandoned the idea, in order that he may be present in his seat at the July session of Congress, which is now considered a fixed fact.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PHILADELPHIA DRUG EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 17 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1867.

The Committee of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange return thanks to the Trade and to the Citizens who so kindly aided them in the prosecution of their labors, by contributing to the fund in alleviation of the sufferers and the families of the deceased by the recent Ransom street calamity.

The Committee have the satisfaction to announce to the public that they have transmitted to his Honor the Mayor of the city the sum of Seventeen Hundred and Ten Dollars ($1710 00), in furtherance of the above object.

WILLIAM GULAGER,
GEORGE H. ASHTON,
ROBERT B. PARKINSON,
Chairman of Committees.
11*

TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—HALL OF THE HIBERNIA FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1.

In conformity with a resolution passed at a Special Meeting of the Company, held on Thursday evening, 20th inst., an invitation is hereby extended to the Fire Department in general to participate in the obsequies of our late fellow-member, JOHN A. LUTZ (one of the victims of the disaster at the American Theatre), on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock.

PHILIP J. TAYLOR,
6 21 2t Chairman of Committee.

HANCOCK GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

At the solicitation of the pupils, parents, and those who were unable to be present at the entertainment on Tuesday last, they will

REPEAT THE ENTIRE PROGRAMME
On MONDAY EVENING, June 24,
AT MUSICAL FUND HALL.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock. 6 21 2t

NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF the Specie Basis Mining Company's Bonds, due June 20, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 334 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia to bondholders in the United States, and to foreign holders at the Banking-house of GLENN & CO., London, England.

6 20 3t* WILLIAM R. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1867.

NOTICE.—Holders of fifty or more Coin Coupons, due July 1, are notified that the same may be left at this office for examination and count. Checks will be ready on July 1.

C. McKIBBIN,
6 21 3t Assistant Treasurer U. S.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY EXCURSION of the PHILADELPHIA LYCEUM will leave the corner of THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 8·30 o'clock. Tickets at the Depot, 1*

MACHPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the ground on TUESDAY EVENING, June 25, 1867, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Society.

6 21 3t M. GRIER, Secretary.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4pif

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company for certificate No. 234, for eight shares preferred stock in the name of CHARLES FIELD

Philadelphia, June 6, 1867. 6 6thms6*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),

HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright Pianos," with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full iron Frame,

FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1011 WALNUT Street.

5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [8 8 mwf4p

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 3m4p*

DRY GOODS.

8-4 HEAVY BLACK

CANVASS MESH IRON BAREGE,

THE BEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

THE ORDINARY QUALITIES DO.

BLACK HERNANI BAREGE,

BLACK GRENADINE BAREGE, 62½c.

BLACK SILK GRENADINES.

BLACK CRAPE MARETZ, ETC.

6 19 3t4p]

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

Plain Linen Duck, 20c., worth 25c.
Linen Drills, for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Striped Linen Drills, 50c.
White Linen Duck, 90c. and $1.
Super Basket Linen Drills, $1·50, worth $2·50.
Table Linens, 50, 65, 75 and 85c.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doyles, etc.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 65, 75, 80, 85, 90c., etc
Linen Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, Hdkfs., etc.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

50 pieces Shirred Muslins, great bargains.
Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85, $1, and $1·15.
White Piques, 50 and 60c.; Corded do., 62½ and 75c.
Victoria Lawns, Soft-finish Jaconets, etc.
Nainsooks, Swiss Mulls, fine Brilliants, etc.
Plaid and Striped Nainsooks, etc.
Fine Dotted Swiss, from auction, 28c.

DOMESTICS.

Bargains in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Fruit of the Loom-Bleached Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25c., etc.
Unbleached sheeting, width, 20c.
Grey Flannel, for Bathing Dresses, 37½c.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. and $1.
Bargains in Hosiery at reduced prices.
Choice Shades Colored Alpacas, 55 and 60c.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, and 90c.
3000 Linen Fans, our own importation.
French Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Suspenders, Neckties, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
29 ABOVE RACE.

BLACK AND WHITE

LACE POINTS AND ROTUNDAS.

REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS.

IMITATION SHETLAND SHAWLS.

WHITE AND BLACK LLAMA SHAWLS.

6 19 3t4p]

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

5000 YARDS BEST FRENCH LAWNS,
IN SMALL DESIGNS, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AT 25, 35, 50, 65, 75 CENTS, ALL GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK SILKS
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, VERY CHEAP.

WHITE GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LOW PRICES.

SALES FROM NOW UNTIL 27th DAY OF JUNE WILL BE MADE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT STOCK. ONE PRICE ONLY.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
6 13 12trp NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

REDUCTION IN LAWNS AND GRENADINES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OFFER FROM TO-DAY THEIR

LAWNS AND GRENADINES,

AND

LAWN AND GRENADINE ROBES,

AT REDUCED PRICES. [6 19 3t4p

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

Ladies leaving for the Country or Watering Places will find

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF MATERIALS FOR

WHITE BODIES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN UNDERSLEEVES,
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,

AT

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S,

S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 819 ARCH STREET
—Novelties Opening Daily;
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
—Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 12½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap 6 6 1m

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·75 AND $2·00.
CORDED SILKS FOR SACQUES, $2·00 AND $2·50.
VERY HEAVY GOLD-EDGED SILKS.
PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·00.
CHECK SILKS, ALL COLORS, $1·00 PER YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS, $1.

DRESS GOODS!

NEW MATERIALS FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
FIGURED GRENADINES.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 31 CENTS.
5000 YARDS FRENCH LAWNS, 25 AND 31 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS!

Still Further Depression in Prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
Excellent Yard-wide Shirtings, 16, 18, and 20 cents.
New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wamsutta.
Wide Sheetings, very low.
Pillow Muslins, 23 and 25 cents.
Good Yard-wide Unbleached, 15, 16, and 18 cents.
Very Best Heavy Unbleached Muslins, 20 and 22 cents.
Unbleached Sheetings, cheap.

Cloth and Cassimere Department.

All-wool Cassimeres, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 65 cents to $1·00.
Mixed Cassimeres, for suits, $1·25.
Silk Mixtures for Business Suits, $1·37½ to $2·00.
Linen Drill's and Ducks.
Stripe and Plaid Linens
5000 yards Cloths for Ladies' Wear, one hundred different styles. Prices, $1 25 to $4 50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11 6mrp5 PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of Cambric Edgings, very cheap.
Dimity Bands, 15, 16, 22, 25, and 28c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves,
Summer Under-Vests and Pants.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, etc. etc.
Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, and Nail Brushes.
Buffalo and India-rubber Dressing Combs.
Linen and Silk Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Tucked Hdkfs.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 60, 75, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins, etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
French Lawns, 25 cents a yard.
French Percales.
Fine colored Mohair Alpacas.
Mixed Poplins for Travelling Dresses.
Cheap Plaid Goods, 75 cents a yard.
CHEAP BLACK SILKS. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

1867!!!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!
DRY GOODS ARE CHEAP!
WE ARE SELLING VERY LOW!
SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH!
WE WANT TO CLOSE OUT STOCK!

Good Muslins and Calicoes for 12½ cents.
New styles of Challies and Delaines, 22 cents.
Excellent All-wool Cassimeres for 75 cents.
Shetland Shawls and Grenadine Shawls for $3.
Rich Heavy Black Silks, $1·20, $1·37, $2.
Superb Gros Grain Silks, $1·75, $2·25, $3, $3·50, and $4·50.
French Lawns, Percales, Piques, and Chintzes.
Materials for Ladies' Suits, in great variety.
Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for men and boys.
Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hdkfs., Shirred Muslins etc. etc.
Summer Flannels, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc., at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [8 25 3m5p

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37 and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c, $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $2; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ALTERATIONS
TO BE
MADE ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 1,

We shall sell till that time our Stock of

SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION.

PERKINS,
6 21 1f4p] No. 9 S. NINTH Street.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,

Great Novelties in Dress Goods,

COMPRISING IN PART:

56 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.

TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.

Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere, Poplinette, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1¼ yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to silk in appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of
SHIRTING,
SHEETING, and
PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FANCY DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEY COMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfm6m

FIREWORKS.

Hadfield's Great Fireworks.

EXHIBITION PIECES,
COLORED FIRES,
ROMAN CANDLES,
BENGOLAS, SKY ROCKETS,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
TORPEDOS, FIRE CRACKERS, ETC.

To be had in every variety, Wholesale and Retail, of

HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
6 18 NO. 906 MARKET STREET.

NEW

SMOKED AND SPICED

SALMON,

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON,

JUST RECEIVED BY

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,

BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

3 30 stuthsmrp PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD COUPONS
DUE JULY 1,
WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
6 21 2t* NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—THERE HAS BEEN added to the Exhibition of the EXQUISITE MINIATURE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, presented by her Majesty to GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ., a large group of Portraits of the TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND, just completed.

The whole will shortly be closed.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
6 19 6t No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m5p*

BRAZIL.

OPENING OF THE BRAZILIAN CHAMBERS—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR ON THE WAR AND THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The steamship North American, which left Rio Janeiro May 25, arrived at New York yesterday. She brings word that the United States steamers Brooklyn and Huron were at Rio Janeiro. The Brooklyn expected to leave for home about the 8th of July. There was no sickness at Rio Janeiro on the departure of the steamship North America. The cholera excitement had completely subsided.

The Brazilian Chambers were opened on the 23d ult. by the Emperor in person, who made the following address:—

AUGUST AND WORTHY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATION:—The meeting of the General Assembly inspires me and all Brazilians with high delight and grateful hopes.

Order has been unalterably maintained among the people of the Provinces; and the tranquillity during the late elections is a further evidence of the love consecrated by Brazilians to national institutions.

Thanks to Divine Providence, the state of the public health is satisfactory in the greater part of the Empire. The cholera morbus, which I am sorry to say afflicted the capital, and some parts of Rio de Janeiro, S. Pedro of Rio Grande do Sul, and Santa Catharina, disappeared rapidly, without proving so fatal as on the occasion of its first appearance. The Government took every precaution, as in duty bound.

The war brought on by the President of Paraguay has not yet reached its desired termination; but Brazil and the Argentine and Oriental Republics, true to their alliance, will soon realize the end.

In the execution of such a sacred duty, the Government has received the most valuable aid in the indefatigable exertions of every Brazilian, and all have entire confidence in the valor of the army, navy, national guard, and volunteers, to whom is due the sincere thanks of the nation.

The cholera morbus, which unfortunately invaded the river La Plate, caused considerable loss to the allied forces in front of the enemy. I profoundly lament the death of so many of the brave, who were anxious for the moment to risk in battle their lives for their country.

To Brazil and allied republics the Government of Peru offered its kind services, as a preliminary mediation on the part of itself, Chili, Bolivia, and Equador Republics, to re-establish peace with Paraguay. Later on, the United States Government also offered its gracious mediation for the same purpose. The allies, thankful for the offers, could not permit.

It is gratifying for me to communicate to you that Brazil is at peace with all other foreign powers, with whom the Government exerts itself to cultivate the most amicable ties.

Was signed in Paris, and is in force a declaration interpreting article 7th of Consular Convention celebrated with France, putting thus an end to the doubt respecting inheritance, which occurred in the practical execution of said convention, and the same result the Government hopes to obtain with respect to other conventions of a similar nature.

It delights me to announce to you that the navigation of the Amazon, and some of its tributaries, also of the rivers Tocautins and S. Francisco, were by decree, No. 3749, dated 7th December last, decided to be opened to the mercantile marine of all nations, on and after the 7th of September next.

This measure, corresponding with the expectations of natives and foreigners, promises the most important advantages to the Empire.

The public revenue continues to increase, but the expenditure, especially that originating with the necessities of war, has increased in a manner to produce a deficit in the budget, which it is of the most vital importance to clear off, in the way that your wisdom and patriotism may suggest.

The servile element of the Empire cannot fail to merit opportunely your consideration, acting in a manner to care for the high interests attached to emancipation, by respecting actual property, and without giving a profound shock to our main source of industry, agriculture.

To promote colonization ought to be the object of your particular solicitude.

Equal attention is due to public instruction.

Among the measures required for the army service are most prominent that of a law for recruiting, penal codes, and military regulations.

Experience teaches that it is most urgent to alter the classification of naval officers.

Practice has also shown the convenience of modifying the organization of the national guard, principally with reference to the further mobilization under extraordinary circumstances.

August and worthy representatives of the nation:—

Your dedication to the public welfare, and the benefit of your counsel, assure me that you will enable the Government to overcome the present difficulties, and to establish ever the prosperity of the country on a more solid basis.

The session is declared open.

D. PEDRO II,
Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.

A PHILADELPHIAN DISAPPEARS NEAR CINCINNATI—FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.—From our Cincinnati exchanges we gather the particulars concerning the disappearance of Dr. T. H. Ridgeley, of Philadelphia, who went to the former city to attend the Medical Convention recently in session there. Dr. Ridgeley's mother and brother-in-law, Rensselaer W. Lee, Esq., reside in Kentucky, about two miles south from Covington. On the adjournment of the Convention Dr. Ridgeley and his family went to Mr. Lee's residence to make a considerable visit, the Doctor, meanwhile, frequently returning to Cincinnati. On Monday of last week, June 10, Dr. Ridgeley was last seen by his friends in Cincinnati. He left them in a very cheerful mood, and started for the residence of his brother-in-law, to join his family. Since that time no one of his acquaintances has seen or heard anything of him, and as may well be imagined, his continued absence causes great distress on the part of his family and friends, who are led to the conclusion that he has been foully dealt with.

Dr. Ridgeley was formerly an assistant surgeon in the army, and at the close of the war was Medical Purveyor for East Tennessee. He is about thirty years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, of slight build, fair complexioned, and having light hair and side whiskers.

SOMEWHAT MIXED.—Jacob Keller, who is the sole proprietor of a beer establishment at No. 1102 Girard avenue, lately let the upper apartments of his house to a young single woman, named Ellen Klaise. Jacob vehemently asserts that she thereafter kept a disorderly place. For this he laid a charge of disreputable conduct, and had her arrested. At the hearing she gave testimony that Jacob sold liquor on Sunday, which led to his being taken in custody. The latter followed it by swearing that she had perjured herself, and in return was impeached for an assault and battery. Both were held to keep the peace. But Jacob could not stand the pressure, and so last night he went up to Miss Klaise's room, and demanded admittance, and, being refused, deliberately kicked opened the door, which led to his arrest for forcible entry. Alderman Fitch held him to answer at Court.

AID FOR SUFFERERS.—The following amounts are still further acknowledged for the relief of the destitution and suffering occasioned by the explosion:—

Member of St Peter's P. E. Church	$20 00	Patrick Walther	$1 00
Hope Lodge, No. 66, I. O. O. F.	10 00	Hann Jenkins	2 00
Hoffmand Bauman	1 00	Joseph A. Clay	10 00
Charity	5 00	Friend, per Lenher & Spencer	5 00
M. Walther	20 00	A. T. J	5 00
		Edmund W	5 00

The sum total of subscriptions received by the Mayor up to this morning is $5 873.

Henry Ulrich, Jr	50 00	Additional from the Drug Exchange	678 27
A Committee of Gentlemen	950 00		

REV. DR. HALL, of Dublin, who has pressing engagements in New York, has kindly consented to remain over so as to participate tonight in the great meeting at Horticultural Hall.

THE RECENT DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The account published yesterday afternoon in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, of the destructive conflagration by which the New American Theatre was reduced to a heap of ashes, was so full and correct that but little remains to be added. Fire Marshal Blackburn is diligently engaged in working up the case, and the evidence thus far elicited goes to show quite conclusively that the fire was the work of an incendiary. It is also ascertained that the fire originated in the southern part of the stable, among several bundles of hay and straw which were in the hay-mow. This portion of the stable was separated by a slight partition only from the apartments on the second floor, which were occupied as a residence by John Rigney, the gasfitter of the Theatre.

Yesterday afternoon, the iron safe of the establishment, which had been removed from the office where it was located, before the flames had singed the paint on the exterior, was opened, and then, for the first time, Mr. Fox was aware that one of his insurance policies had expired just before the disaster. This policy was for the sum of $3000, so that the insurance remaining on the building amounts to only $6000—$3000 in the Hope, of New York, and $3000 in the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company. The scenery and theatrical properties in the building at the time of its destruction alone were worth about $15,000, so that Mr. Fox's loss, over and above the amount of his insurance, will be about $30,000. The loss sustained by the surrounding buildings, as stated yesterday, will amount to about $18,000, all of which, except $6650, is fully covered by insurance.

Yesterday afternoon, Coroner Daniels empanelled a jury in the case, and this morning they proceeded in the ambulance of the Northern Liberties Engine, to the residence of each one of the victims of the the disaster, for the purpose of viewing the bodies. As soon as possible, the official investigation into the causes of the accident will be commenced.

In addition to names given yesterday, the only person reported as injured otherwise than to a slight extent was William Haverstack, aged 22, and unmarried. He is a member of the Neptune Hose, and lives in Crease street, above Richmond.

William H. H. Stewart, whose name by a typographical error was made to appear as Sutton, died at the hospital. He was 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. His residence was at Eleventh and Jefferson streets.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."—The enchanting scene presented last evening at the Academy of Music, will long be remembered by all who witnessed it. The platform was thronged with children and youth of the Tabernacle Baptist Schools, whose white dresses made a strong contrast with the woodland scenery of the stage. The choruses were splendidly rendered under the leadership of Mr. John M. Evans, and we did not hear a jarring note from the many hundred voices. The solos of Miss Blackburne, and the quartette and trio sang by the choir of the Tabernacle Church, could scarcely have been excelled, and the whole affair was certainly a splendid success.

ANOTHER PROFFER OF AID TO THE SUFFERERS.—We have received the following note:—

CONCERT HALL, Philadelphia, June 21, 1867.—To the Editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH—SIR:—The use of Concert Hall, free, is hereby tendered for a benefit in aid of the sufferers by the late calamity at the American Theatre.

Very respectfully,
BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees.

ACCIDENT.—A man named John Shillouz had his thigh fractured this morning by the caving in of a bank of dirt while he was working at a water-pipe, between Germantown and Chesnut Hill. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. He resides at No. 4428 Baker street, Manayunk.

BEATING HIS WIFE.—William Steinhook, residing on Carlisle street, was arrested for the second time last night on the charge of misusing his wife, and threatening to bring her existence to a sudden end. Alderman Fitch held him, in default of $800 bail, to answer at Court.

HAPPY FATHER.—We learn that the wife of a worthy citizen in the western part of our city pleasantly surprised her lord with an addition to their little family—a quartette—three boys and a girl. All are doing well, and in the best of spirits that circumstances will permit.

HANCOCK GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—At the earnest solicitation of those who were unable to witness their entertainment on Tuesday last, they will repeat it on Monday evening next, at the Musical Fund Hall.

SALE OF STOCKS.—The following stocks and loans were sold to-day at the Exchange by Samuel C. Ford & Son:—100 shares Susquehanna Canal Company, $17 75; $5000 Susquehanna Canal Bonds, at 67½ per cent.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC.—That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of ourselves and our patrons, we submit the following TRUTHS—well known as such to the entire business community:—

1. We have abundant capital—therefore,
2. WE BUY FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
3. We sell for cash exclusively.
4. We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
5. Our business is thoroughly systematized, the result of long experience.
6. We employ the best talent in all departments: our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship.
7. Our business is large and constantly increasing.
8. We have and constantly keep the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which, for reasons already mentioned,
9. *We sell at prices in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, full satisfaction in every purchase made of us, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

REMEMBER that Sickness at the Stomach, Pain between the Shoulders and in the Right Side, Yellow Suffusion of the Skin, Costiveness, Drowsiness and Languor, Dimness of Sight, Colic, Palpitation of the Heart, Dry Cough, Low Fever, and other symptoms which indicate the various phases of Acute and Chronic Liver Complaint, are, one and all, promptly relieved, and finally removed, by the action of that famous preparation,

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

which is at once the best of correctives, the gentlest and most genial of aperients, an infallible regulator, and a powerful restorative. Persons of a bilious habit, who use the Bitters as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and penalties of Liver Disease or Bilious Remittent Fever. No words can do justice to its

MARVELLOUS PROPERTIES.

It stands pre-eminent among the health-restoring preparations of the age, and every year adds to its fame, not only in this country, but throughout the civilized world.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

TO BE PLEASED in getting good Photographs, you should go to Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green. Six cards, or one large picture, $1·00; twelve Ferrotypes. 50c.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

A CURIOUS LETTER FROM QUEEN VICTORIA AND LOUIS NAPOLEON TO MR. SEWARD.

WINDSOR, June 13, 1867.

Dear Sir:—It has come to our ears that a certain Maximilian, Emperor of your sister Republic, Mexico, is now in the hands of some insurgents of that troublous empire. It is also rumored that there is a possibility of his being shot—a proceeding, it is needless to say, wholly repugnant to the refined feelings of a gentleman, connected, as he is, with some of the first Courts of Europe. I therefore, with my royal brother, Napoleon III, implore of you that you use the influence of your great republic to have our royal brother Maximilian put into some Mexican Fortress Monroe for a season, instead of being shot, for, to a nature like his, this debasement will be, if anything, a greater punishment.

We feel the more confident in making this application to you, as you have served one so, whom your country and the world at one time thought a great criminal.

Myself and royal brother will be pleased to see you in Europe, or at the Exposition this summer, and bring with you that suit of Ready-made Clothing you wrote us about, purchased, we believe, of a Charles Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. (Signed), VICTORIA.

NAPOLEON III.

"BLESSED BE THE MAN WHO FIRST INVENTED SLEEP," quoth Sancho Panza. Sleep has often been "murdered," not in "Macbeth's" case only, but in many modern instances, by Indigestion, Nervous Disorders, Headache, and a host of other complaints. For all such there is a remedy, and sufferers may now exclaim, "Blessed be the man who invented the PLANTATION BITTERS!" This delicious Cordial and fine Tonic is now hailed by millions as the great Health Giver and Restorer. Resolve to buy a bottle, and don't "sleep on it." "Be wise in time."

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms.

New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

WAREROOMS No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1741 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

GAUZE SHIRTS.	Cheapest.	Best.
Gauze Shirts.	Cheapest.	Best.
Gauze Shirts.	Cheapest.	Best.
Gauze Shirts.	Cheapest.	Best.
Gauze Shirts.	Cheapest.	Best.

McINTIRE & BRO.,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

☞ THE ORDER OF THE DAY.
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*

Linen, Alpaca, and Duck	$3
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck	$3
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck	$3
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck	$3
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*	
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*	
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*	
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*	
Prices Undeniably Lowest	$3
Prices Undeniably Lowest	$3
Prices Undeniably Lowest	$3
Prices Undeniably Lowest	$3

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Note.—Linen Dusters, Sacks, and Alpacas by the dozen, at low prices

MARRIED.

HANSELL—SIRES.—April 15, at Port Townsend, W. T., by Charles Chalmers, J. P., Lieut. GEORGE B. HANSELL, U. S. Revenue Service, to Miss LOTTIE, daughter of David Sires, of the above place. No cards.

JOHNSTON—WARNER.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, at the Parsonage, Mr. WILLIAM C. JOHNSON, JR., to Miss KATE M. WARNER, both of this city.

DIED.

BURTON.—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, EDWARD C. BURTON, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Coopers' Association of Philadelphia, and Shiffler Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 31, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 114 Carpenter street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

LUTZ.—Suddenly, at the fire at the American Theatre, JOHN A. LUTZ, aged 46 years 8 months and 11 days.

"Gone, but not forgotten."

The relatives and friends of the family, the Hibernia Fire Engine Company, No. 1, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 228 S. Second street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

NEWTON.—Hon. ISAAC NEWTON died in Washington, D. C., on Fourth-day evening, 6th month 19th, 1867.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, G. Bakewell Earp, No. 637 N. Sixteenth street, on Seventh-day, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. (Delaware county papers please copy.)

PERRY.—On the 19th instant, SARAH PERRY, formerly of Locust street, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Campbell, No. 55 Foulkrod street, Frankford, on Sunday, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

SLIFER.—On the 18th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Abraham Slifer, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Flowertown, on Saturday, June 22, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages at Chesnut Hill will meet the train leaving the city at 8 o'clock A. M.

SUMMER FURNACES FOR BURNING CHIPS, Charcoal, or Stone Coal, with open or closed tops. A variety of them for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

A CHERRY-STONING MACHINE MAY BE got for nothing, except twenty minutes' easy labor in seeding one bushel of fruit. The difference in price between this quantity of pitted cherries and whole ones, when dried, pays for the machine. Two patterns are sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth

FIFTY IGNITABLE SPOTS ARE ARRANGED upon a prepared tape wound up in the case of one of the Repeating Lights. One of these is set on fire by a friction lever, and burns for a few moments like a taper. It is more convenient and less dangerous than matches in the pocket. Sold by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
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INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.
[4 15 6p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, also, Respirators, also, Crandall's Patent Cruttches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p]

THIRD EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Brooke, stabler, was recalled and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Surratt sent back to the stable a team of horses which he had hired; do not recollect that it was a pair of horses Surratt had; have seen Booth, Atzerott, and Harold conversing with Surratt at my stable; I had a conversation with Atzerott about a trip of Surratt's; he showed me the conclusion of a letter from Surratt, and Atzerott said he had a letter from Surratt, but that he would not let me see it all; I read the concluding paragraph; Atzerott said the letter was dated in Richmond; and Surratt understood the detectives were after him, and he was making his way North as fast as he could; that was in the early part of April, 1865; the conversation between us commenced by Atzerott calling me out on the pavement and telling me about the letter; I asked Atzerott to let me see the letter; I understood that Surratt was making his way North from Richmond; the only difficulty, Atzerott said, that Surratt was in, was that the detectives were after him; I understood Atzerott to mean Government detectives; Surratt and I had frequent conversations about the payment of money; I remember that Surratt took away a blind horse, but cannot remember the exact time; the horse was a fine racking horse; at the same time a bay horse was taken away, they were Surratt's horses; but Booth paid for their keeping; the horses were brought back afterwards by Atzerott for sale; they were not sold and I saw the blind horse again, at the Government stables on Nineteenth street; that was during the progress of the conspiracy trial; I was sent here by the Judge-Advocate to see the horse. (A paper was exhibited to the witness, who examined it, and resumed.) This is the written order I have referred to; it is in Surratt's handwriting.

The paper was read to the jury. It is dated February 22, 1865, and was an order from Surratt to J. C. Howard, authorizing Atzerott to use his (Surratt's) horses, gloves, and leggings. These things were kept in Mr. Howard's stables.

The witness resumed—When these men came to the stable they would go to the back end, and engage in conversation together, in a low tone; at least I could not hear what was said. They were at least 120 feet from me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—Booth took the horses away after I had been informed by Surratt that Booth would take them away and pay for them; at the conversation referred to, it was stated that Surratt was in Richmond, and that the detectives were after him; I do not recollect what time in April the conversation occurred.

By Mr. Alexander, a juror—It is a frequent occurrence that gentlemen who keep horses at my stable walk to the rear end of it.

James W. Pumphrey sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington—I keep a livery stable at No. 241 Sixth street, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth street; knew John Wilkes Booth; he came to my stable and asked for the proprietor; I stepped up, and he wanted a saddle horse to ride to the country; I told him I would accommodate him with a good saddle horse; I told Booth, as he was a stranger, he would have to leave security, or give city reference; Surratt came up and said that he knew Mr. Booth, and that he would take good care of the horse; Surratt also said he would see the horse paid for; I have known Surratt a number of years; I then ordered the horse and died, and when the boy brought him out Booth had gone across the street to the Pennsylvania House and mounted the horse, and rode away; I never saw Mr. Surratt after that; Booth frequently came to the stable afterwards, and generally got the same saddle horse; this was about six weeks before the assassination; on the fourteenth of April, at 12 o'clock, Booth came and engaged a horse, and said he wanted the horse he had been in the habit of riding; I told him I could not give him that horse; I gave him a bay mare, and an English saddle and bridle, and Booth rode away; I have not seen either the horse, saddle and bridle, or Booth since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—Witness in 1858 kept a stable at the corner of Sixth and C streets; I saw John Surratt there, he was a small boy and came with his father; I never saw David Reed at my stables half a dozen times in my life.

John Fletcher sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I reside at Naylor's livery stable, near Thirteenth street; on April 14, 1865, I saw Atzerott and Harold at Naylor's stable, but they were not together, and saw Atzerott first, and an hour afterwards saw Harold; Harold engaged a horse till ten minutes past 4 o'clock; he came up to me for the horse, and said he was going to take a ride with a lady; he asked for a particular horse named Charley, and was very particular about the saddle and bridle that he would take; he selected a double reined bridle, with two bits on it; when he mounted I asked him how long he would be out; he said he did not know, and I told him not to keep the horse out longer than between eight and nine o'clock; the horse did not come back at that time; when it came to nine o'clock I had a suspicion about Harold not coming back; Atzerott came for the horse at ten o'clock, while the boy was getting the horse; Atzerott and I took a drink at the Union Hotel, and Atzerott said "If this thing happens to-night, you will have a present;" Atzerott made some remark about the horse being good on a retreat and I suspected him for some reason, and followed him to the Kirkwood House, where he dismounted and went in. Atzerott came out again and moved along D street, and turned up Tenth street; I then lost sight of Atzerott, and a few moments afterwards I saw Harold at Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. I accosted Harold and demanded the horse, but Harold refused to give him up, and put spurs to his horse and went up Nineteenth street to E. I then went to the stable and saddled a horse; I knew that Atzerott had to cross the Navy Yard bridge to go home, and I followed him down in that direction, but was prevented from crossing by the guard, and returned to the stable; I never saw the horse Harold rode since; Harold rode a light bay horse; Atzerott rode a dark brown horse; this horse Atzerott brought there in the first instance; I never saw the one-eyed horse until Atzerott and another gentleman brought two horses there; the other man was about five feet seven or eight inches; he had black hair and a heavy black moustache; he was thin, and about medium height. No cross-examination.

John J. Roffery sworn, and examined by Mr. Wilson—I reside at Hudson City, New York. On April 14, 1865, I was in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and commanded a company at Lincoln Hospital; between twelve and one o'clock that night one of the guards of my company captured a horse, saddle and bridle; the horse was sweating very much; I had heard of the assassination, and took the horse to General Augur's headquarters, and gave him up; the horse was a dark bay, and was blind in one eye; I identified the horse afterwards at the stables on Nineteenth street; the horse was much excited, and I had great difficulty in riding him; the Lincoln Hospital is about three-quarters of a mile east of the Capitol. No cross-examination.

The Court here took a recess for half an hour.

Fire.

NEW YORK, June 21.—About 3:15 this morning a fire occurred at Nos. 360 and 362 Greenwich street, owned and occupied by Hoffman & Curtis, distillers. The loss on stock and fixtures was $106,000; on the building $20,000; covered by insurance in various offices.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5p]

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

REFRIGERATOR AND WATER COOLER
ESTABLISHMENT,
LAMP AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 917 MARKET STREET,
Splendid assortment of Silver-Plated and Britannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Toilet Sets, Children's Gigs, Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers of all descriptions, Wholesale and Retail, at
N. C. COATES',
5 22 wfmlm5p No. 917 MARKET Street.

251 REFRIGERATORS, 251
SCHOOLEY'S PATENT.
CORRUGATED WATER COOLERS, THE GREAT ICE SAVERS.
PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
CHAMPION CLOTHES-WRINGERS.
FIVE DOLLAR WASHING MACHINES.
IRONING TABLES, AT
WILLIAM B. KERN'S
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
251 NO. 251 N. NINTH STREET. 251
5 2 wfmlm]

DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state results many (or the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant forebeding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, receipt of money.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.
Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.

If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

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It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

CAUTION.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.

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FOURTH EDITION

PRESIDENT JOHNSON EN ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

A special train from Washington bore his Excellency swiftly through this city at half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon. In the hope that the President would retract his announcement and stop for a short time, a number of persons proceeded to the railroad junction in West Philadelphia, in order to catch a glimpse of the nation's Chief Executive. There it was thought the train would stop for change, but it rushed by, and, in a tantalizing manner, halted a number of blocks above. The crowd ran, and just as they neared the train, off it started, was soon lost to sight, and none of the anxious spectators saw President Johnson.

The Washington Marine Band was in attendance with the Presidential party, dressed in full regimental regalia, with their instruments exposed through the car windows, but no sounds of music were heard. The train was composed of three cars, the last of which bore the President, one or two of the Cabinet officers, and a number of military gentlemen.

National Temperance Convention.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 21.—The session of the National Temperance Convention were continued yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening. The only business of importance was the selection of a place for the next meeting of the Convention. Boston, Chicago, and Washington were voted for, and finally Nashville was chosen.

Additional delegates continue to arrive.

General E. M. Gregory was admitted to the sessions.

To-day a grand mass meeting or picnic takes place in the woods, near the city, when addresses are to be delivered by numerous speakers.

From Fortress Monroe—A Philadelphia Schooner Sunk.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 21.—The schooner Mary H. Banks, of Philadelphia, from Boston for Baltimore, in ballast, was run into by the steamer Falcon, from Baltimore for Charleston, off Point Lookout, last night, and sunk in four minutes. The crew were rescued, but one man had his leg broken. The steamer was not materially injured.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Cotton—Upland middlings, 26c. Coffee quiet; the market favors buyers for Rio; stock of first lands 35,000 bags. Flour very dull; prime Maryland Wheat $2 35; first receipts of new crop sold to-day at $3 30. White Corn lower; sales at $1 05@1 06; yellow firmer at $1 10@1 12; mix

For the Evening Telegraph.

THE SONG OF THE ZEPHYR.

BY H. LUCIEN RICHIE.

I come from the tropics,
And I come from the plain—
I wander through woodlands,
And I cross the wide main,
Carrying sweet odors
For the objects of love,
From the bed of the rose
To the home of the dove.

With the tints of the morn,
And the close of the day—
With the voice of the spring,
And the bird's early lay,
I journey from south-land,
With spices rich laden,
For the feverish brow
And languishing maiden.

The bright dew-drops I brush
From the creeper and vine—
The sunbeams I mellow,
And I purple the wine
As I wander abroad
Through the meadow and bower,
The sweet nectar to sip
From the brim of the flower.

I'm a child of the air,
With invisible wing—
And I play on a harp
That no mortal can string,
For the Angels it sweep
With a quivering hand,
In the darkness of night,
As they pass through the land.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1867.

COMMENCEMENT OF RUTGERS COLLEGE.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 20, 1867.

The usually quiet city of New Brunswick has been convulsed by a series of excitements during the last four days, culminating in the commencement exercises of to-day. Not only were the innumerable fair friends of the graduating class partakers of the pleasurable excitement, but from the surrounding country and distant cities came parents, friends, and certain shy, blushing maidens, who were supposed to know at least one of the happy graduates. On Saturday the hotels began to be filled with the influx of new comers, and in addition to the festivals and levees of commencement week, a grand boat race took place between the Bachelors' Barge Club of New Brunswick, and the Rutgers College Boat Club. The former rowed a six-oared barge, 38 feet long, with outriggers, narrower than the Rutgers' boat by six inches, and named the Shatemuc. The other boat, named the Zephyr, was 28 feet long. The prizes were a silk flag and the championship of the Raritan. The race was to a stake-boat, one mile and a half distant, and back. Both parties were cheered on by their friends, who lined the banks of the river; but in spite of dauntless rowing, in spite of the interest of the New Brunswick ladies, whose sympathies were naturally in favor of the College boys, they were beaten by a boat's length. The time made by the Shatemuc was twenty-seven minutes and eight seconds, and by the Zephyr twenty-seven minutes and six seconds. The Rutgers boys, however, complain that they were not treated fairly, but that after the articles of agreement were made the Bachelors entered another boat, faster than their first, and provided with certain appliances not contemplated before. The race as it came off, however, was a close contest, and if a defeat, was one so near a victory that the Zephyr adds another laurel to her fame.

The commencement exercises of Rutgers College were begun on Sunday morning last by Rev. William H. Campbell, D. D., LL.D., President of the College, preaching the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class. The sermon was an excellent piece of composition, full of weighty truth, delivered with that vehement energy and enthusiasm which even age is not able to cool. The leading idea of the remarks was to show that men of the present day are more able than in former times to exert moral power, and also an exhortation to the class now about to leave the College that they would use that power for good.

On Monday the anniversary of the Natural History Society took place at 3 o'clock P. M. Under the superintendence of Professor George Cook, Vice-President of the College, who is also State Geologist, the museum of geological specimens and fossils is being continually enriched and made more useful. Professor Reiley read a paper on the "Antiquity of Man," and Professor Murray reported the workings of the new self-regulating, self-registering barometer now in successful operation in the College Observatory.

The two literary societies, the Peithessophian and Philoclean, met on Tuesday, at 10½ A. M., in their respective halls, and were addressed, the one by the Rev. T. Romeyn Berry, D.D., of Jersey City, and the other by Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, D.D., also of Jersey City. At 12 M. they met in the Second Reformed Church, and listened to an oration by William H. Burleigh, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Grafula's 7th Regiment Band led the procession from the College Campus, and discoursed the most exquisite music.

The Alumni meeting was held in the College chapel at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day. From the address of Rev. Dr. Stryker, of New York, we learn that Rutgers is one of the oldest colleges in the country, standing seventh on the list. It was at first, when chartered by George III, in honor of his queen, called Queen's College. In 1825, by a resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey, the name was changed to Rutgers, in honor of the late Colonel Henry Rutgers, of New York, of revolutionary fame, whose portrait adorns the south wall of the College chapel. Indeed, one of the characteristics of Rutgers is the care and affection with which she cherishes the memory of her faithful friends and professors. In the College chapel hang splendid portraits of Dr. Livingstone, Dr. Miledollar, Dr. Van Vranken, Theodore Frelinghuysen, and nearly a dozen others, whose names are near and dear to the friends, not only of Rutgers, but of all true patriots and scholars. Two new portraits were presented by the Alumni this year—those of Dr. Cannon, former Professor of Logic, and Dr. Ludlow, former Professor of Mental Philosophy.

Rutgers College is now in the most flourishing condition. Amply endowed; with an enterprising body of Trustees; a tireless and energetic President, enjoying the reputation of being one of the best oriental scholars in the country, as well as being a thoroughly practical and efficient officer; young and able Professors; ample apparatus for the study of astronomy and natural science, including a completely furnished observatory and a large museum, and a farm for practice and experiment in agriculture, it has all the means of affording a broad and ample education.

The commencement proper came off yesterday, in the Second Reformed Church (formerly called the Dutch Church, the obnoxious "Dutch" being dropped at the late session of the General Synod). By the time the procession of alumni, officers, and students reached the building, all the available space was occupied, and a more brilliant audience rarely gathers either in New Brunswick or elsewhere. Flowers are another characteristic of Rutgers: at least five hundred bouquets, baskets, wreaths, etc., have been carried off by the young orators during the commencement season. Some of the lucky ones walked off like mountains of bloom, and occasionally becoming top-heavy, with the accumulated wreaths, baskets, and bouquets, caused a grand land-slide of flowers upon the stage.

The following was the order of speakers, and honors taken, degrees conferred, prizes awarded, etc.:—

1. P. L. Vanderveer, Latin Salutatory. 2. Benjamin C. Nevin, English Salutatory. 3. W. W. Hermance, Philosophical Oration. 4. W. P. Wilson, Political Prospects of Europe. 5. J. B. Church, American Character. 6. C. C. See, Delusion. 7. D. W. Van Zandt, Personal Influence. 8. S. R. Demarest, Individuality. 9. B. V. C. Taylor, New Jersey. 10. W. U. Van Doren, Study of Language. 11. P. Hasbrouck, Fictitious Literature. 12. S. W. Bergen, Heroic Character.

The following prizes were conferred:—

Senior Class.—Prize 1, Classical prize, gold medal of the value of $40, Tunis G. Bergen. 2. Natural Science prize, $40 worth of books, Peter L. Vanderveer. 3. English composition prize, $40 gold medal, Peter L. Vanderveer. 4. Mathematical prize, $30, B. C. Nevins.

Junior Class.—For English composition, E. C. Thomas.

Sophomore Class.—For excellence in oratory, first prize, J. V. Van Cleef; second, William E. Griffis, Philadelphia.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. J. V. N. Talmage, Amoy, China; Rev. Victor M. Hurlbut, White Plains; Rev. J. Mason Ferris, New York city; Rev. T. Romeyn Berry, Jersey City; Rev. Richard H. Steele, New Brunswick; Cornelius E. Crispell, Professor of Theology, elect, at Holland City, Michigan.

Among the magnates upon the stage we noticed Governor Ward and ex-Governor Vroom, of New Jersey; Hon. Robert Pruyn, of Albany; Judge Scott; Colonel Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton; Senator Frelinghuysen; Rev. Dr. Wyckoff, of Albany, etc.

We should not omit to mention that the Alumni, at their meeting on Tuesday, resolved that a committee should be appointed to secure the building of an Alumni hall, to be dedicated at the centennial anniversary of Rutgers College, in 1870. As Mr. J. W. Schermerhorn, of New York, the enterprising publisher, is chairman of that committee, we anticipate work and consequent success.

The exercises of commencement were concluded by a valedictory address by T. G. Bergen, the first honor man. The almost breathless attention in which the orator kept the audience told of the effect of those farewell words which linger longest in the heart.

The standard of scholarship at Rutgers, both in the Classical and Scientific Departments, is equal to that of the first-class universities of the United States, and is being raised higher every year. With a system of education and discipline fully up to the times, and which develops each student's individuality, as well as offering a wide basis of knowledge, one need not wonder at the enthusiasm which pervades all the trustees, officers, and students of this venerable institution.

THE NO-POPERY RIOT AT BIRMINGHAM.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1867.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—The remarks of the New York *Herald*, copied into your evening edition of Tuesday, concerning the Birmingham riots, may be summed up by any one having had an opportunity of reading the Birmingham papers of late, as all bosh. I herewith send you an article from the Birmingham *Evening Post*, which will partially explain the matter. Contrary to the *Herald's* assertion, Birmingham has been agitated for several months past by an anti-Catholic lecturer of the name of Murphy, who has created riots in Wolverhampton, Bilston, Wednesbury, and many of the towns around Birmingham; in consequence of which, when this Murphy and his friends made application to the Mayor of Birmingham for the use of the Town Hall to deliver his lectures in, he was peremptorily refused on the ground of said lectures inciting to riot, and in fact this man Murphy has not been able to hire any place in the town at all, on the same grounds.

Now, sectarian feeling running very high, some one of the Protestant associations determined he should lecture in Birmingham in spite of the authorities, and hence the fact of their building a place for the purpose in Carr's lane, the whole affair resulting in a serious riot, having nothing whatever to do with any political feeling. In conclusion, I beg to say that Birmingham has always figured conspicuously as anti-Roman Catholic.

Yours, etc., CONSTANT READER.

MR. MURPHY AT WEDNESBURY.

From the Birmingham Sat. Ev. Post, June 1.

On Tuesday evening, in Maunder's Concert Hall, Market Place, Wednesbury, Mr. W. Murphy delivered the first of a series of four lectures, in aid of the surviving sufferers by the late accident in Ryding's Lane Chapel. About four hundred persons were present. The Rev. W. H. Becken (Methodist Free Church, Walsall) occupied the chair, and after the singing of a hymn by the audience, and the offering of prayer by the Rev. J. Turner (Baptist), he introduced the lecturer, who was received with loud cheers. Mr. Murphy commenced his remarks by stating that there was one thing for their encouragement, and that was at Wolverhampton on the preceding day the Recorder, with eminent counsel against him (the speaker) and Mr. Scott, had to acknowledge before the Court that the translations of the "Confessional Unmasked" were faithful and honest translations. (Cheers.) And that day the Recorder gave his judgment, and said there was no law in England to condemn the book. (Loud cheers.) Henceforth he (the speaker) was going to sell it to man, women, and child, and even to cats and dogs if they could buy it. (Laughter and applause.) He was still alive. They had condemned Popery, and he would go on exposing it; and instead of selling the "Confessional Unmasked" only to young men of twenty one years of age, he would sell it to young lads of one if they could buy it. (Laughter and applause.) And he hoped the Watch Committee of Wolverhampton would take a note of it, with Bob Sidney at their head, if they liked. (Laughter.) He was a queer chap to deal with. (Continued laughter.) They knew not whom they had to deal with. He was undaunted Bill. Let what would come, he would still war to the knife. (Cheers.) And the delicate Watch Committee, with poor Bob Sidney, and all the Sidneys together, could not stop him. (Cheers.) He hoped some of these days to see some of them in Birmingham, where his building was going on rapidly. (Cheers.) His motto on the top side by side with the Union Jack, would be, "That which is spoken in secret and in the closet shall be proclaimed on the house-tops." (Cheers.) Auricular confession was secret and in the closet, but he was going to unmask it on the house-top. (Cheers.) William, Prince of Orange, would likewise have a banner there, and no surrender. (Cheers.) The speaker then addressed himself to his subject. "Is the Bible a Rule of Faith, and is the Church of Rome infallible?" The greater part of the lecture has already been reported. In conclusion, he said it pained and grieved him that men tried to browbeat him, saying he must support the widows and orphans. There was no man willing to do more for the widow and the orphan than himself; but people had no right to threaten him to support them. (Cheers.) What he did he did willingly and from his heart, and he begged God's direction and guidance in the matter, and he would do all that man could do for them, and more ought not to be required of him. (Cheers.) Good had, however, come out of the accident, inasmuch as the true character of Father Montgomery, who had said it was a judgment from God, had been brought out. (Applause.) It was a sad thing that he could not enter the town without having a lot of demons—a lot of Popish lambs—ready to assassinate him. He was surprised that the Protestants of Staffordshire did not rise up and say, "You have liberty of conscience to worship God on the top of your head, but if you interfere with my liberty so (stamping his foot), crush them at once." He then announced that the "Confessional Unmasked" would be offered for sale to either boys or girls at the doors, and sat down amid loud applause.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was accorded, on the motion of the Rev. J. Turner, seconded by Mr. Perry, Sr., and a similar compliment having been paid to the Chairman, the meeting ended.

AN ARCHDUCHESS ON FIRE.—The Archduchess Matilda, daughter of the Archduke Albert of Austria, met with a serious accident on the 22d ult. Her clothes caught fire, and the arm, neck, back, and lower extremities of the body were much burned. Inflammation having set in great uneasiness is felt as to the consequences. The accident occurred in her own apartments in the palace. She was standing at the window looking out, when she suddenly felt the heat, and on screaming out the attendants hastened to her assistance. As there was no light or fire in the room, the supposition is that she trod on a match.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

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120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562·50
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66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
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195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,250·75
	Cost, $1,030,353·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
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No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000. PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,

2 23 GENERAL AGENT.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $500,000

INCOME FOR 1866, $163,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Keuney,
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THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED PATENT LOW STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHEN

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.

Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

BOILER EXPLOSIONS

GUARDED AGAINST BY USING

SHAW & JUSTICE'S

MERCURY COLUMN GUAGES AND LOW WATER SIGNALS,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

6 14 1m] PHILIP S. JUSTICE,

NO. 14 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.

Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS

CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING

ASHCROFT'S

LOW WATER DETECTOR.

PRICE $50, APPLIED.

AUG. S. BATTLES,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

67 tf NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills. Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON,

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,

6 3 3m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1823, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interes after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER

5 1 wfm3t

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
6 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY,

WITHOUT CHARGE

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

JULY COUPONS

WANTED.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

AUCUCT

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

2 4tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Dores," "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 3 15

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

(LATE F. LAKEMEYER'S),

S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS

PHILADELPHIA. 24 1m

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

4 16m VANKIRK & CO

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC COAL SCREENS, FOUDRINIER WIRES, ETC Manufactured by

E. WALKER & SONS,

2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 23 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 22] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brand Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 103 JONES Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

THE COQUETTE'S GLOVE.

Ah, little glove! ah, little glove!
How many hearts thou 'st broken!
How many times thou 'st talked of love
When not a word was spoken!
What faithless signals thou hast made!
What cruel kindness granted!
What buds of promise caused to fade!
What seeds of sorrow planted!

How strong thy unsuspecting strength,
Thou mite of a magician,
Leading, as thou has hast ever led,
From pleasure to perdition!
How oft thou 'st lured poor mortals on
By some concealed attraction!
How oft, too, like fair Circe's wand,
Thy touch has caused distraction!

How many are thy charming crimes,
Thy guilty facinations,
Thy virgin virtues, modest signs,
Mere mocking machinations!
Most dangerous when most demure,
Most wicked when most winning,
Thou mak'st thy trusting lover doubt
If such sin *can* be sinning.

Thy victim keeps thee next his heart,
Long after thou 'st deceived him,
And fondles in his breast the dart
That of his joy bereaved him.
He'll hovering stand 'twixt love and hate,
His dear tormentor nursing;
Will curse thee for his cruel fate,
Yet kiss thee e'en while cursing.

SENTENCE OF A WIFE-MURDERER.

Maurice Lanergan having on Monday last been found guilty of murder in the first degree, or the murder of his wife, was yesterday brought before Recorder Hackett in the Court of General Sessions for sentence. The court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity. A motion for a new trial was overruled, and the Recorder proceeded to pronounce the following sentence:—

Lanergan: On the 7th day of November, ten years since, you were convicted in this Court for an assault and battery. You were convicted of the offense, and the humane consideration of the presiding judge prompted him to inflict upon you a slight and merciful sentence. That mercy which, had you been a right-minded man, should have prompted you to a life without reproach, seems not to have been valued; and the seed of your former offense has ripened into the poisonous fruit of murder. A painful duty now devolves upon me, a closing one so far as this Court and this case is concerned. I do not propose to add to the inevitable remorse that you must endure in your present situation, by recapitulating the facts proven upon your trial, which must be vividly before you. You were very ably and zealously and technically defended; nothing in my judgment was left undone in your behalf which could be urged by Counsel. The jury, after a fair, impartial trial, have convicted you of taking the life of your wife, whom you had sworn at God's holy altar "to love, comfort, honor, and to keep in sickness and in health." The verdict of the jury brands you as a perjurer, and with a murderer. The crimes of parricide and fratricide were recognized by the ancients as crimes of the utmost atrocity, and visited by punishments at the bare recital of which modern civilization shudders. The homicidal violence of this age would seem to be wife murder. In earlier times, in a moment of passion and from malice killed another, the cities of refuge or even the temple afforded no protection. I fully concur with the jury in the verdict they have rendered; they have substantially found that you, within a few hours before her death, threatened her life. She was found dead in the very matrimonial bed, exhibiting upon her person a mass of bruises and of lacerated and incised wounds. It would seem that after accomplishing the deed you locked her in the room, and leaving the stillness of death you hastened to cause with your own hands to be in expressing my concurrence with the verdict of the jury, I regret to add that attendant circumstances exhibit a fiendishness seldom paralleled. Mere brutality towards a wife is perjury in itself, in view of God's holy ordinance, but wife-murder is a crime which demands the severest penalty known to the law. It remains for the court to pronounce sentence that justice should be satisfied. The rational end of punishment is the prevention of crimes. This is evidently the end of laws; and punishments are only means of making it effectual. The prevention of crimes may be aimed at in two ways; by the effect which punishments are intended to have upon the minds of others, and by their effect upon the criminal himself.

Lanergan, the sentence of the Court is that you be taken hence to the County Prison, there to remain until the 9th of August next, and thence to the place of execution designated by law, and on that day, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 12 at noon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and in the judicial prayer that has been transmitted to us from earliest English civilization, may the Almighty and ever living God have mercy on your soul.

The prisoner was then remanded to the County Prison.—*N. Y. World.*

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A GIRL INSENSIBLE FOR SEVEN WEEKS.

From the Rochester Express.

At Dansville, New York, a little girl named Robinson, aged about ten years, was seized after dinner with a sort of fit, her muscles became stiff as a board. Her jaws were firmly locked, the abdominal muscles hard, the toes drawn to the bottom of the feet, the fingers tightly clenched and drawn into the palms of the hands, and the entire form so rigid that she could be raised on end by the head or feet like a stick. At the same time her forearms were revolving around each other with a rapidity that no well person could imitate. This motion continued for about half a day. Her respiration, and the circulation of the blood, continued normal. In this strange condition she continued about seven weeks, without taking a particle of nourishment, although every effort was made to introduce food in liquid form through an opening made by extracting a tooth, or by injections. The only medical agent that could soften the muscles was chloroform, and the effects of an application lasted only four or five minutes. Once she opened her eyes and replied to a question from her father:—"Are you sick, Susan?" "Yes, father, I am very sick, and going to die." A liniment composed of chloroform, ammonia, camphor, and turpentine was finally resorted to, and the entire skin made red with friction, the use of which, after a few days, seemed to relax the muscular rigidity, and she at last became able to make signs for food. About seven days after she opened her eyes she recovered the full use of her faculties, and she is now as well and as hearty as ever.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. DR. MILLS.

After the annual meeting of the Presbyterian Committee on Education in N. York, Wednesday afternoon, its Secretary, the Rev. Thornton A. Mills, D. D., took a Hoboken ferry-boat for his home in Dover, N. J., but at the ferry-gate in Hoboken he fell under a stroke of apoplexy, and died almost instantly. An inquest having been held by Coroner White, the Rev. Henry Kendall, who had been summoned from the Presbyterian Committee's rooms in this city, sent the corpse on by railroad to Dover. Dr. Mills, who was widely known and highly esteemed in the Church, was a son of Judge Mills, of Kentucky. In early life he was editor of the Cincinnati *Christian Herald*, but resigned the editorial chair to take a pastorate at Indianapolis, and thence, about ten years ago, went to Dover. This loss must fall with double weight upon his widow, since she buried her second son by her first husband on Tuesday last. Dr. Mills was about fifty-seven years of age.

THE HON. ISAAC NEWTON.

The Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, died at his residence in Washington, on the 19th. The duties of the office of Commissioner *ad interim* will devolve upon John W. Stokes, Chief Clerk of the Department. A special Department of Agriculture was established by an act of Congress approved May 15, 1862. The officers of the Department are a Commissioner, a Chief Clerk, and a Statistical Clerk. Mr. Newton was the first Commissioner of the Department.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 mw

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 325 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:1[illegible] P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:00 A. M and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M., and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:4[illegible] and 10:20 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 237 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 4 8]

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express..... 3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant..... 2d class, 1 50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 8 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish Houses.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:30 and 6:20 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 6:30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
June 3d, 1867.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at thereof Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1] No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, June 3, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 3:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:10 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Felton, Harrington, Milford, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:30 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 4:20, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:20 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Dover and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8 A. M., 3:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M. Express, 2:15 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express 9:15 P. M. Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:25, and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 4:00 and 6:00 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

City Passenger cars, on 9th and 10th streets, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
4 3?] General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9:30, 10, 11 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 7, 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¼, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manyunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11¾ A. M. 2 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
30 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4:50 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:10 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:40 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1] General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1867.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate points, at 8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Bridgetown at 7:05 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.
Salem at 6:45 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
Millville at 6:55 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.
Vineland, 7:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.
Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:54 P. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue,

FREIGHT TRAINS FOR CAPE MAY.

8:00 A. M. Morning Mail.
3:30 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

5:00 A. M. Morning Mail.
12:45 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office, of the Company in Camden.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
6 10 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:15 A. M., Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
5 11] HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siating on, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 P. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 6:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.
2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:20 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1] No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 301 CHESNUT Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

RATES OF PASSAGE

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
CHOICE PATTERN AND COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867

UNIFORMITY OF CURRENCY

Letters from Samuel B. Ruggles and Senator Sherman.

Bowles, Drevet & Co., of Paris, send us the following interesting letters from Samuel B. Ruggles and Senator Sherman on the question of a uniform currency. Both these gentlemen are now in Paris, Mr. Ruggles being a delegate from the United States to the "International Committee on Currency."

MR. RUGGLES TO MR. SHERMAN.

PARIS, May 17, 1867.—My Dear Sir:—You are of course aware that there is a special International "Committee," now in session in Paris, organised by the Imperial Commission of France, to sit simultaneously with the "Universal Exposition," and composed of delegates from most of the nations therein represented. Its object, among others, is to agree, if possible, on a common unit of money for the use of the civilized world. It is not improper to mention that the opinions of the committee appear to be running strongly in favor of adopting as the unit the existing French five-franc piece of gold. May I ask what, in your opinion, is the probability that the Congress of the United States of America would agree at an early period to reduce the weight and value of our American dollar, to correspond with the present weight and value of the gold five-franc piece in France, and how far such a change would commend itself to your own judgment? I also ask the privilege of submitting your answer to the consideration of the committee.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

REPLY.

HOTEL JARDIN DES TUILERIES, May 18, 1867.—My Dear Sir:—Your note of yesterday, inquiring whether Congress would probably, in future coinage, make our gold dollar conform in value to the gold five-franc piece, has been received. There has been so little discussion in Congress upon the subject that I cannot base my opinion upon anything said or done there. The subject has, however, excited the attention of several important commercial bodies in the United States, and the time is now so favorable that I feel quite sure that Congress will adopt any practical measure that will secure to the commercial world a uniform standard of value and exchange.

The only question will be, how this can be accomplished?

The treaty of December 23, 1865, between France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, and the probable acquiescence in that treaty by Prussia, has laid the foundation for such a standard. If Great Britain will reduce the value of her sovereign two pence, and the United States will reduce the value of her dollar something over three cents, we then have a coinage in the franc, dollar, and sovereign easily computed, and which will readily pass in all countries; the dollar as five francs and the sovereign as twenty-five francs. This will put an end to the loss and intricacies of exchange and discount.

Our gold dollar is certainly as good a unit of value as the franc; and so the English think of their pound sterling. These coins are now exchangeable only at a considerable loss, and this exchange is a profit only to brokers and bankers. Surely each commercial nation should be willing to yield a little to secure a gold coin of equal value, weight, and diameter, from whatever mint it may have been issued.

As the gold five-franc piece is now in use by over sixty millions of people of several different nationalities, and is of convenient form and size, it may well be adopted by other nations as the common standard of value; leaving to each nation to regulate the divisions of this unit in silver coin or tokens. If this is done, France will surely abandon the impossible effort of making two standards of value. Gold coins will answer all the purposes of European commerce. A common gold standard will regulate silver coinage, of which the United States will furnish the greater part, especially for the Chinese trade.

I have thought a good deal of how the object you propose may be most readily accomplished. It is clear that the United States cannot become a party to the treaty referred to. They could not agree upon the silver standard; nor could we limit the amount of our coinage, as proposed by the treaty. The United States is so large in extent—is so sparsely populated—and the price of labor is so much higher than in Europe that we require more currency *per capita*. We now produce the larger part of the gold and silver of the world, and cannot limit our coinage, except by the wants of our people and the demands of commerce.

Congress alone can change the value of our coin. I can see no object in negotiating with other powers on the subject. As coin is not now in general circulation with us, we can readily fix by law the size, weight, and measure of future issues. It is not worth while to negotiate about that which we can do without negotiation, and we do not wish to limit ourselves by treaty restrictions.

In England, many persons of influence and different Chambers of Commerce are earnestly in favor of the proposed change in their coinage. The change is so slight with them, that an enlightened self interest will soon induce them to make it, especially if we make the greater change in our coinage. We will have some difficulty in adjusting existing contracts with the new dollar; but as contracts are now based upon the fluctuating value of paper money, even the reduced dollar in coin will be of more purchasable value than our currency.

We can easily adjust the reduction with the public creditors in the payment or conversion of their securities, while private creditors might be authorized to recover upon the old standard. All these are matters of detail to, which I hope the Commission will direct their attention.

And now, my dear sir, allow me to say in conclusion, that I heartily sympathize with you and others in your efforts to secure the adoption of the metrical system of weights and measures. The tendency of the age is to break down all needless restrictions upon social and commercial intercourse. Nations are now as much akin to each other as provinces were of old. Prejudices disappear by contact. People of different nations learn to respect each other as they find that their differences are the effect of social and local custom not founded upon good reasons. I trust that the Industrial Commission will enable the world to compute the value of all productions by the same standard, to measure by the same yard or metre, and weigh by the same scales. Such a result would be of greater value than the usual employments of diplomatists and statesmen. I am very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

The Commission recommend that a proposition shall be submitted to the respective Governments of France and the United States of America. That the Government of France shall issue, in addition to its present coinage, a gold piece of twenty-five francs, and that the Government of the United States in its future issues shall reduce the gold dollar to the value of five francs, and shall bring the other gold coinage to the same standard.

THERE seems to be grievous backsliding, of late, among the Latter Day Saints in Deseret. Two of the elders came out against the holy ordinance of polygamy, and Brother Brigham was forced to visit them personally and keep them quiet. The Government train lately took a large number of families out from "the pleasant Valley of Zion" back into the States, and, of course, into the comparatively single blessedness of ordinary married life. "One hundred and thirty wagons," says the Salt Lake *Vidette*, bitterly, "loaded with Josephites, go out from hence. They have soured on Zion." The fact is, that as civilization pushes westward, and as emigrant trains ply hither and thither between the Mississippi and the Pacific, "Josephites" will increase in Utah, and the souring process will grow into a decided ferment. A little leaven will leaven the whole lump. Mormondom cannot withstand the encroachments of Christendom, and the next move for the Saints to take should be out upon some island of the Pacific.

THE President has issued a proclamation informing the country that the treaty concluded between the United States and Russia, concerning Russian America, has become a law.

Panic-Struck Beauty.

It is a terrible shock to a charming woman—indeed, to *any* woman—to find that her teeth are "beginning to go." Never will any human being who uses the fragrant SOZODONT, while the teeth are still sound, make *that* discovery. Even when decay has commenced, it immediately stops its progress.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale the valuable property, consisting of Mansion House, Stable, and Lot of Ground, situate at the Northwest corner of SPRUCE and ELEVENTH Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Spruce street 144 feet and on Eleventh street 100 feet. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNISS,
6 21 1f No. 152 South FOURTH Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 1f

TO RENT.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS STONE MANSION, with large Garden, Carriage House, etc., attached, on PROSPECT HILL, near Frankford, Twenty-fifth Ward. Easy of access by Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad. Inquire of JOHN G. STETLER, No. 1321 GIRARD Avenue. 6 15 tfsp

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

$300 RENT—CAPE ISLAND FURNISHED Cottage. Photograph of which can be seen at N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Sts. 5 31 1f

WANTS.

WANTED,

A HOUSE ON WEST WALNUT STREET,

PRICE FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Address, stating size, when possession can be had and lowest cash price. The names of persons offering will be treated in confidence. No Real Estate agent need answer this advertisement.

Address IMPORTER, care of Philadelphia "Inquirer" office. 6 12 10t

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Are now constructing a Railroad from

OMAHA, NEBRASKA,

Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY, in the City of New York, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

AT

Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, etc. to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.

MEANS OF THE COMPANY.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1565 miles, the United States Government issues its Six Per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished, at the average rate of about $28,230 per mile, amounting to $44 208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS ARE MADE A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE LINE, the Bonds of the United States *being subordinate to them.*

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting 20,032,000 acres, estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The Company respectfully submit that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended. On 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

NINE PER CENT.,

And it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.
J. E. LEWARS & CO.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 WALL Street.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 WALL Street,

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
6 19 wfmwt 8p NEW YORK.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,
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Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $70 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31 mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 tf 3 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.,
NEW STYLES
DIAMOND JEWELRY.
NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET
4 1 mwf3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S CELEBRATED WATCHES,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR

BAILEY & CO.,

SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS always on hand. [6 7 fmwtf

No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL, SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Dinner and Tea Castors, Sugars, Cream, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup Cups, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplated), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.

These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.

Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the

La Pierre House, Philadelphia,
Ashland House, Philadelphia,
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg,
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington,
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, etc. etc.

MEAD & CO.,

Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

4 4 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

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Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
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Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 13] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.*

A. W. FABER'S CELEBRATED SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,

TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

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(AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.)

STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,

NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.

K. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m8

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SUMMER RESORTS

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Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

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EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
6 8 1f ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.

C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House,
6 10 1m LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT A DELIGHTFUL place near Phœnixville, Chester county. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 1024 CHESNUT St. 6 21 2t*

CARPETINGS.

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of

CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS AT RETAIL.

WHITE, RED, CHECKED,

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FANCY STYLES.

The Largest Assortment in the City.

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STRAW GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN STRAW GOODS!

FREEMAN & CO.,

CORNER EIGHTH AND VINE STREETS,

WILL OFFER ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 10,

1000 HATS AT 62 CENTS EACH.
1000 HATS AT 75 CENTS EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·00 EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·25 EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·50 EACH.

500 BONNETS AT $1·00 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·25 EACH.
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These Goods, just received from Eastern Manufacturers, comprise all the latest Styles and Novelties in PEDAL, COBURG, MILAN, and GLACE.

ALSO, 1000 OF HARDING & CO.'S UNIVERSAL SHADE HATS,

NO. 1 AT $1·00 EACH.
NO. 2 AT $1·10 EACH.
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These HATS are suited for the sea-shore, and are unquestionably THE MOST POPULAR SHADE HAT IN THE MARKET. 6 8 12trp

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THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE

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"HOME FROM THE WAR,"

and Three Certificates of Stock, insuring Three Presents.

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"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS,"

and Four Certificates of Stock, insuring Four Presents.

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"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"

and Five Certificates of Stock, insuring Five Presents.

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THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY

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ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.,

OR AT THE INSTITUTE.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

1	Cash Present	$40,000
1	Cash Present	20,000
1	Cash Present	10,000
1	Cash Present	5,000
2	Cash Presents of $2500 each	5,000
1	Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, etc., Germantown, Phila.	18,000
1	Double Residence, three-story brick, Camden, N. J.	15,000
1	Coal Depot, Offices, Sheds, and Ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington avenue, Philadelphia	15,000
1	Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Ground, Fruits, etc.	10,000
1	Three-story Cottage, Lot, etc.	5,000
25	Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $200 each	5,000
1	Elegant Turnout Family Carriage, span of Horses, Harness etc., complete	5,000
10	Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $200 each	2,000
1	Beautiful Silver-grey Horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light Road Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, Lap Blanket, Whip, etc.	5,000
20	Pianos, $500 each	10,000
20	Melodeons, $225 each	4,500
4	Rosewood Sewing Machines, $200 each	1,000
10	Family Sewing Machines, $100 each	1,000
50	Fine Gold Watches, $200 each	10,000
100	Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value	10,000
3	Camel's Hair Shawls, $1000 each	3,000
3	Camel's Hair Shawls, $2000 each	6,000
3	Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each	750
10	Cashmere Shawls, $50 each	500
20	Silk Dress Patterns, $75 each	1,500
50	City Building Lots, $175 each	8,750
	The remainder will consist of Silver Ware, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, Pocket Bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to	32,000
	Total	$300,000

☞ All the properties are given clear of incumbrance

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Send orders by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10	shares, with Engravings	$9·50
25	" " "	23·50
50	" " "	46·00
75	" " "	69·00
100	" " "	90·00

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The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street, whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purposes stated.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully, yours, etc.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

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PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

June 24, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases Men's, Boys,' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Childrens' wear, of city and Eastern manufacture, comprising goods worthy the attention of buyers. [6 20 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

June 24, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [6 18 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

June 25, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [6 19 5t

THE LAST DRY GOODS SALE FOR THE SEASON, COMPRISING BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

June 27, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [6 21 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.

On TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

7500 ACRES COAL AND TIMBER LANDS, Saw and Grist Mills, village of Nebraska, Tionesta township, Forest county, Pennsylvania.

MELON, west of Twelfth—Large and valuable church building, now occupied as a public schoolhouse.

FEDERAL, west of Front—2 brick dwellings.

MARION, in the rear of the above—Frame dwelling and lot of ground.

MOUNT VERNON, No. 1307—Brick dwelling.

TENTH AND SOUTH, S. W. corner—"Odd Fellows' Hall."

TWELFTH AND RACE, S. E. corner—Store and dwelling.

RACE, No. 1136—Store and dwelling.

TWELFTH, Nos. 145, 145, and 147—Three frame Dwellings.

TWELFTH AND MARK'S Lane, N. E. corner—Brick dwelling.

ELEVENTH AND RACE, N. W. corner—Three building lots.

MIFFLIN, east of Twelfth—Brick dwelling.

DELAWARE COUNTY—Elegant country residence, twenty acres, about two miles below Chester on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.

GIRARD AVENUE, No. 1721—Modern residence.

GIRARD AVENUE, No. 1725—Modern residence.

SEVENTH, south of Arch—Valuable marble church property 90 feet front, 100 feet deep.

Full particulars in catalogues now ready. [6 21 3t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately.

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